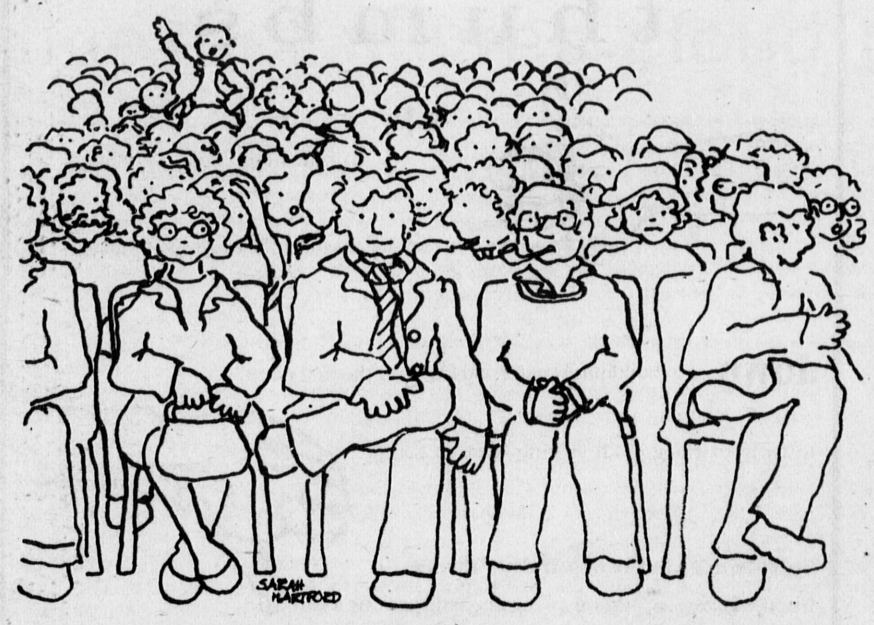

middlebury paves way for new tax plan

By JAY HULME

In a special town meeting last week, Middlebury voters paved the way for the establishment of a tax stabilization plan. The tax plan would aid area farmers by reducing the amount of property tax they pay to the town.

Two proposals were before the voters. Article One proposed to give the town selectmen the authority to negotiate and enter an agreement with the farmers. That article was defeated 289-257.

The second article gave the selectmen only the authority to negotiate an agreement. When the negotiations are completed, the town will vote on the final tax stabilization contract under Article Two. This proposal passed 307- 230.

Only 544 people voted in the special town meeting, less than 15% of the town's eligible voters.

Tuesday's balloting was preceded by a Monday night meeting where the plan's proponents presented their case and interested residents spoke about the proposals.

The farmer's group, headed by Richard Pominville, Hector Sabourin, and William Devoid, claimed that the property tax places an excessive burden on their occupation because farmers need large land holdings.

Middlebury residents pay property taxes on 50% of the appraised value of their properties. The farmers hope to be able to negotiate an agreement which would lower their rate to about 33% for their farm land excluding building, which would remain taxed at the 50% rate.

Speaking at the Monday meeting, Richard Pominville said the impetus for

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the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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'mad' prices plague college food service

By EUGENE O'NEILL

Due to the current economic situation, the College food service is "definitely hurting" financially. This comment was made by Director of Dining Halls Gordon Bridges in a wide-ranging Campus interview last October.

Mr. Bridges was most concerned with financing the dining halls. Food costs, he said, have gone "mad." While he would disclose no budgetary figures, he said that salad oil which cost ten dollars two years ago cost twenty at the end of last summer, and $26 at the end of September.

"The list goes on and on," he said, noting that the cheaper meals are no longer the bargain they once were. Even spaghetti, he said, "has doubled in the course of the past nine months."

The financial situation facing Bridges has also been aggravated by the students. "The ripoff rate at the College is absolutely incredible," he said. Back when the coffee mugs were disappearing, he said that "on the average, a couple racks of mugs were stolen each day."

He also noted that students simply take more than they can eat at a single meal. Mentioning that students often take food to their dorms in order to snack later in the day, Bridges said that cold cut platters are being offered less and less, and will probably be offered again only when the food service "lets loose and splurges for the students."

Faulty ID System

Another factor contributing to the tight finances, he said, was the "faulty" I.D. food contract system. He has received many complaints about it "especially from the students." "Too many outsiders were getting away with free meals and everybody has to suffer for it as a result," he said.

The contract-system was not his headache, however. The accounting department of the College had devised it and could not come up with a better alternative for it at present.

Meal ticket contracts, as he saw it, were "out of the question." By their very nature, meal ticket contracts "would reduce facility use to quite a large degree." "The College, however, has to use as many of its facilities as much as possible if it is to remain solvent."

In the past few years (he emphasized that it is only very recently that "the ripoff has reached such proportions"), the amount students have paid for board has not equalled the College's food bills at the end of the year. To bridge that gap, money had to be taken from some other source. "Ultimately something will have to give." The College, Bridges said, could not keep absorbing such costs for very long." He suggested that when he and the accounting department sit down to

continued on p. 10

This and another interview with Mr. Bridges, along with the results of a student questionnaire and talks with food service employees are the basis for this three-part article on Middlebury's food situation. This is the first installment.

college outlines buckley stand

Dennis O'Brien, Dean of the Faculty, has drawn up a list of guidelines to aid faculty members in dealing with the Buckley amendment, a law which grants students permission to see their official college records.

The guidelines may be somewhat revised, O'Brien noted, as amendments to this law clarify it. For example, the College is now clearly not required to show students their parents' financial records, and these records will continue to be held in strict confidence.

Students may also now waive the right to see letters of recommendation, and this clarifies the College's stand on the law as it relates to the Placement office.

Dean O'Brien's statement follows:

There are five clearly identifiable areas of official student records:

Registrar
Financial Aid
Placement
Medical records
Dean of Students' Office

Each of these areas raises different problems in terms of the possible effect of the Buckley amendment.

Registrar: the Registrar holds information for the official College transcript and nothing more. The transcript is regarded as the students' property by right and they have had and certainly continue to have, full access to their own transcript record.

Financial Aid: a principle ingredient in the Financial Aid record is the Parent's Confidential Statement (PCS) and the analysis of the PCS by the College Scholarship Service (CSS). This material has been collected and analyzed under a promise of confidentiality. No material or inferential material from that data collected under the understanding of confidentiality will be released. This applies to material prior to November 19 and all material after November 19, 1974.

In the absence of specific HEW guidelines or court directives, the College judges that the pledge of confidentiality for these materials can be retained. It is not at all apparent that the letter or intent of the law applies to financial aid records and without further specification, we will regard these materials as outside the scope of the amendment.

Placement: a principal ingredient in placement of dossiers is letters of recommendation. As the law currently reads, such letters appear to fall under the provisions of the act and would be available to students. We do not believe, however, from comments made by Senator Buckley and others, that the intent was to open files for materials solicited prior to November 19 and we will regard any materials prior to that as confidential. Correspondence from the Placement Office regarding letters of recommendation henceforward will

continued on p. 3

chaplin festival starts tomorrow

By DALE BRILIANT

Tomorrow and Saturday the American Movie Club is sponsoring a film festival in honor of Charles Spencer Chaplin in order to introduce him to Middlebury College.

Charles Spencer Chaplin came to films at the age of 24. It was 1914 and Mack Sennett's famous comedy factory became interested in the little Englishman. The Sennet Keystone studios were to provide Chaplin with a unique training ground in this still new form of entertainment. He learned his lessons well, and before long had begun to write and direct his own short Keystone comedies. Charlie Chaplin had also become the most famous screen personality in the world.

With fame came wealth (a special novelty for this product of the London slums) and the independence to make his films precisely as he saw fit—and the way Chaplin saw fit was exactly the way audiences seemed to want them. For decades the familiar figure of the little tramps remained the best known and the best loved of screen characters.

In recent years, while Chaplin's name has become less known, the very basis of that fame has become strongly remote. There are many reasons for this. The films have, until now, been frustratingly unavailable. Those very early shorts which are occasionally run on television—usually at the wrong projection speeds and often brutally cut—give little indication of the scope of Chaplin's talent. And so a whole generation has grown up seeing only a highly distorted view of Chaplin or having not seen him at all.

The hysterical vilification which developed against Chaplin during the height of the McCarthy period served to deflect attention away from the man's achievements and onto the man himself. Chaplin the comic and artist was superceded by Chaplin the figure of controversy.

Lost in this are the films themselves: those amazingly inventive, uproariously funny and sometimes deeply moving movies.

Chaplin's Films

The Kid, which will be shown Saturday at 7, was Chaplin's first feature-length film as writer, producer, director, and star. The performance Chaplin elicited from four-year old Jackie Coogan has gone down in history and made **The Kid** one of his best-remembered films.

The Circus, though little known, is one of Chaplin's funniest films. It will be shown Friday at 7.

The Idle Class, which will follow **The Kid**, is an uninhibited lampoon of the country club set.

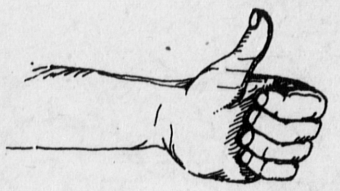
Although **City Lights** was released two years after talkies had taken over the American screen, Chaplin felt that sound would destroy the universal appeal of his tramp character. **City Lights** is one of the most melancholy and most beautiful of Chaplin's films, and will be shown at 9 and 11 on Friday.

The Great Dictator, which will be shown at 9 and 11 on Saturday, is Chaplin's first dialogue film. It also proved to be his most popular. In later years, Chaplin stated that **The Great Dictator** would not have been made had he known the full horrors of the Nazi regime; but, it cannot be denied that Chaplin's ravings as Adenoid Hyrhel brought the newsreels and radio speeches of Hitler into their true perspective.

Millions of words have been published on the Chaplin films. The most concise and thoughtful may well have come from the late James Agee in his famous article on silent film comedy.

"Anyone who saw Chaplin eating a boiled shoe like brook trout in **The Gold Rush**, or embarrassed by a swallowed whistle in **City Lights**, has seen perfection."

thumbs

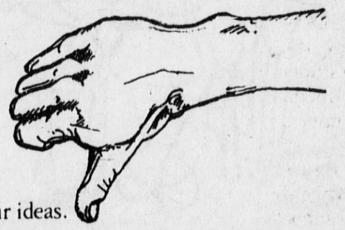


up to returning grades so quickly.

to finally opening Atwater and Davis.

down to building Atwater and Davis in the first place.

to early-morning ditch-digging next to Lang.



to the apparent lack of response to "thumbs."

If you want to see "thumbs" again, send us your ideas.

thirteen receive phi beta kappa key

College News Service—A Middlebury College alumnus, who is a distinguished artist, conservationist, and author, and 12 undergraduates were inducted into Phi Beta Kappa, the national honor society, in ceremonies conducted at a dinner meeting of the local chapter Monday night on the Middlebury campus.

Alan Gussow, a 1952 Middlebury graduate, was honored with membership in the Middlebury Chapter, one of the oldest in the country, for his accomplishments in the fields of painting and writing and his work on behalf of our threatened environment. Following the presentation he delivered a talk.

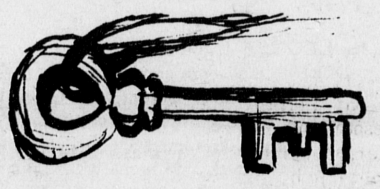
The new student and honorary Phi Beta Kappa members were also honored earlier at a reception at the home of President and Mrs. James I. Armstrong.

Students elected to the national honor society on the basis of their academic achievements during the first three years at Middlebury include Gordon S. Barr, Philip L. Boyland, Joan F. Carpenter, Michael H. Dworkin, Susan W. Ebling, Daniel A. Heller, Richard A. Hill, Stephen F. Knowlton, Anne L. Rathbone, Priscilla Reidinger, Joanne V. Scott, and Deborah A. Shadd.

Mr. Gussow, who majored in American Literature at Middlebury, went on to attend Cooper Union Art School. He won a Prix de Rome in painting to the American Academy in Rome in 1953 and 1954.

He taught painting and drawing at Parsons School of Design, was an instructor in painting and drawing at Sarah Lawrence College, and then returned to Parsons in 1959 as chairman of editorial and fashion illustrations. He left the teaching profession in 1968 to devote his time to painting and working on behalf of the environment.

The Middlebury alumnus has had numerous exhibitions and one-man shows



of his works around the country. He is both an accomplished landscape painter, and a determined crusader in the cause of preserving our natural heritage.

He is the author of a book, "A Sense of Place: The Artist and the American Land," which is part of the Friends of Earth Series. An active member of the Sierra Club, he gives the reader a look at our national environment through the works of some 60 American painters and urges him to consider what the loss of those areas pictured would mean.

carpenter lectures

By HOPE ROSHETAR

Dr. Edward Carpenter, headmaster of Harlem Preparatory School and noted educator, explained how the principles of the Ba'hai faith are incorporated into his theory of education. His theory involves a three-faceted education of "formal and informal teaching, socialization and inculturation." Along with these concepts, Carpenter believes in the Ba'hai ideas of educating the physical, spiritual and environmental aspects of being "the whole person."

An integral part of this education is the student's happiness. One of the ways in which Harlem Prep tries to insure this happiness is by dealing with "the inner person, to help answer such universal questions as 'Who am I?' and 'Why am I here?' "

Another aspect of the Ba'hai faith which is incorporated into the curriculum of Harlem Prep is instruction in an auxiliary language. In this way the faith hopes to break down the barriers that exist between nations, thereby helping to bring about world peace.

As a Ba'hai, Dr. Carpenter believes in using one's virtues for the good of the world. The faith defines virtues in terms of "operant behavior," or "contributing in a valuable way to the advancing civilization of the earth." By following these beliefs in the administration of Harlem Prep, Dr. Carpenter hopes to have his students "bring their education to the streets."

In his administration of Harlem Prep, Dr. Carpenter uses the ideas of complete equality of the sexes, open classrooms, and a general academic freedom. He also hopes to emphasize the importance of the family unity in the education of the whole person. As a Ba'hai he believes that the major aspects of one's character are a result of family influence. For this reason, parents should strive for a relationship in which "when the wife speaks, the husband listens and hears."

Dr. Carpenter closed his talk with a description of Harlem Prep, its students, and its faculty. Most of the students are former drop-outs. The goal of the school has been to place them in colleges. The faculty is a collection of educators of many faiths from around the world.

Carpenter's lecture on "Society and Education" was sponsored by the Black Student Union and the Ba'hai faith.

the middlebury campus

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inexact figures cloud grad school picture

By ALLIE BLEDSOE

How many Middlebury students go on to graduate school? How many apply to law, medical, dental or veterinary schools and how many are accepted? The problem in answering these questions arises from the fact that exact figures are not available.

Not all students inform the placement office or the pre-law and pre-business advisors of their graduate school intentions. An increasing number indicate that they plan to apply to graduate school one to five years after graduation.

Under these circumstances, any figures must be understood as only a rough estimate of the number of students who apply to graduate school and of the number of schools which accept them.

Figures are most exact in the area of medical, dental, and veterinary schools. Any student applying to one of these schools must first inform the pre-professional committee. As a result, the College is able to state fairly accurately the number of students applying to these specialized institutions.

Such figures, one must remember, concern only those students planning to attend these schools the year following their graduation from Middlebury.

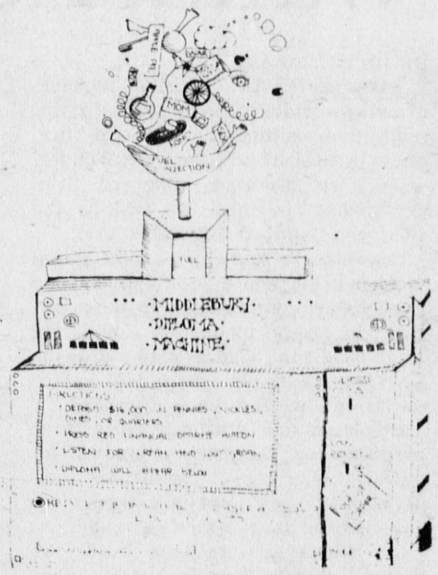
According to these figures, 30 member of the class of 1974 applied to medical school, one to dental school, and none to veterinary school. 18 of the 30 who applied to medical school were accepted at schools including Columbia, Dartmouth (2), the University of Chicago, the University of Vermont (2), Johns Hopkins, and Hahnemann (2).

The student who applied to dental school was accepted at the University of Connecticut.

It is not unusual that there were no applicants to veterinary schools, in view of the low probability of acceptance. There are only two veterinary schools in the Northeast, Cornell and Pennsylvania. Both accept a large majority of students only from their respective states.

The figures from the class of 1975 show an even smaller portion of the class applying to these schools. Only 20 students from the class of 1975 are applying to medical school; three have already been accepted. Most have not yet heard. There are two students applying to dental schools, one to veterinary school. None of these students has been accepted or rejected.

In the class of 1975, the 20 students sent in almost 280 applications to 59 schools. The schools which received the most applications were: Albany, Einstein, Boston University, University of Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Georgetown, Mt. Sinai, New York Medical, New York University, SUNY at Buffalo, Downstate and Upstate, and the University of Rochester.



Law and Business

The figures obtained for law and business school applications are much less complete, as there is no pre-professional committee to which these students must report. Many law school applicants have never even seen Mr. Dry, the pre-law advisor. One may thus assume that more students than indicated apply to these schools directly from Middlebury, and even more do after graduation.

14 members of the class of 1974 are known to have applied to law schools, seven of whom were accepted. Students were accepted at: Fordham, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Maine, Boston University, SUNY at Buffalo, the University of Minnesota, and Emory.

So far, 30 members of the class of 1975 are known to be applying to law schools, none of whom have received word of acceptance.

Applications to business school, like those to law school seem to have increased this year in contrast to the decreasing number of students applying to medical school. Six members of the class of 1974 were known to have applied to business school, four of whom were accepted. One each was accepted at Tulane, Dartmouth (Amos Tuck), Stanford, and M.I.T.

In the class of 1975 there are 18 students applying to business school, two of whom have been accepted, one at the American School of International Management and one at Thunderbird. Again, it is too early to know how many students will finally be accepted.

In the area of non professional graduate schools, the figures are the least exact. There are no general advisors for this type of placement except at the Placement Office, and many students state their intentions only to their personal advisors. The Placement Office sends questionnaires to the seniors at the end of the year, but many are not answered.

Available figures show 71 students from the class of 1974 applied to graduate schools, and 63 of them were accepted. Those schools which accepted students include the University of Chicago, Yale Divinity School, Columbia, Duke, Harvard, University of New Hampshire, British Columbia, Indiana University, Wisconsin, California at Berkeley, Princeton, New York University, Oregon, Cornell, Michigan and Washington State.

Figures for this year show only 22 members of the class of 1975 applying to graduate school. This number is not complete as information on the number of students applying to these schools is obtained only after the spring questionnaires have been tabulated.

The problem involved in attempting to analyze these statistics, in comparing one

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winter term lectures

Jan 23 D. K. Smith, Economics Department
"Norway: A Thought-Provoking Life Style" Dana Auditorium (Slides)

Jan 24 Eva Brann, St. John's College, Annapolis
"Jane Austen" Munroe Faculty Lounge

Jan 27 Added lecture- to be announced

Jan 28 Nicholas Clifford, History Department
"On Missionaries in Asia" Munroe Faculty Lounge

Jan 29 Dennis O'Brien, Dean of the Faculty and Dean of the College
"Aesthetics of Photography" Munroe Faculty Lounge

Jan 30 David Andrews, Department of Sociology/Anthropology
"Ruminations on a Higher Education" Munroe Faculty Lounge

Feb 4 Glenn Andres, Art Department
"Nanni di Baccio Bigio: A Look at the Thorn in Michelangelo's Side" Dana Auditorium (Slides)

Feb 5 James Krupp, Academic Computation
"The New College Computer Facility" Munroe Faculty Lounge

search comittee begins screening

According to Mr. Arnold R. LaForce, Chairman of the Committee, the President Search Committee met on Friday, January 10. The Committee, composed of members of the Middlebury College Board of Trustees, the faculty, staff, and students, is in the process of reviewing the curriculum vitae for each of over 125 names which have been submitted to date.

In discussing the composition of the Committee Mr. LaForce, a Middlebury alumnus, mentioned that the alumni body is well represented since six of the members of the Committee are graduates of Middlebury.

Mr. LaForce stated that the College had placed an advertisement in the Chronicle of Higher Education in order to make the vacancy known throughout the country. In addition, letters have been sent to a select number of college and university presidents inviting them to submit the names of candidates.

Mr. LaForce emphasized that the Committee is in the very beginning of the screening process and is considering all candidates whose names have been suggested to the Committee.

... o'brien guidelines to buckley

continued from p. 1

be reached if the amendment remains without any change. There is good reason to believe that legislation may be introduced to grant confidentiality to letters of recommendation and it is our intent to hold any drastic change in our Placement procedures until this matter is resolved.

Medical Records: we regard these as strictly confidential under normal doctor-patient understandings. These records are not accessible to any officials of the College other than the College Physician, the Director of Counseling or the College psychiatrist. In this manner, then, they are only tangantially "student" records.

Dean of Students: the Dean of Students does not regard her records in general as confidential. About 90% of the file is a matter of public record to the student ; an academic record, high school record, SAT scores, college activities (which are taken from self reports made by students), correspondence with students, notes of interviews.

There is approximately 10% of the material which has been collected or placed in the dean's records which was gathered either explicitly or tacitly under an understanding of confidentiality. If a student wishes to see his or her Dean's file we are quite prepared to have them inspect the file. We will remove, however, the material received prior to November 19 under the understanding of confidentiality, or any material, regardless of date of receipt, directly or inferentially relating to confidential material not reachable under the law, (e.g., information relayed regarding financial or medical problems.) The prime piece of such material is the high school recommendation, but there are occasional communications from parents where a specific request of confidence has been made and which will continue to be honored. We will probably honor such parent requests in the future--although we attempt to discourage them--since it hardly seems that parents' evaluations of their own children are a part of students' college records.

There are very few communications from faculty in the Dean's folder and almost all of those are public knowledge to the student. Disciplinary records of students are necessarily known to students since under the College judicial procedure the student has full access to all information regarding an allegation. If the student is found innocent of a charge, all the material is destroyed.

There have been some students who have come in since the effective date of the amendment and asked to see their folders. We have acquiesced after removing confidential materials, not because of the amendment but because we have never really regarded our records as confidential to the student.

We believe that this covers the strict meaning of "college records" and will so act until advised otherwise by proper authorities. In other words, we do not regard departmental records on students or an individual faculty member's records on students as official College records. They may be ingredients which are used to make an evaluation for the record in one of the offices mentioned but they are not, as we construe the matter, official College records and thus do not fall under the Buckley amendment. Departmental chairmen or faculty are thus free to use their discretion in regard to disclosure of records until advised otherwise.

The question has been raised about the College's protection of faculty in any possible legal action which might arise from disclosure of evaluations or recommendations under this law or any other statutes. The College's general position is that it will offer legal protection to a member of the College acting responsibly in an official capacity. Faculty evaluations of students for legitimate purposes: placement, graduate school, etc., fall within the scope of official duties and the College would defend and protect a faculty member who responsibly performs that duty.

wunder calls drawings 'heart of art'

By JOCELYN SAMUELS

According to Dr. Richard Wunder, drawings--which ideally are simple, suggestive, and unpretentious--are "the secret heart of art creation." Dr. Wunder, visiting art historian, spoke on "Understanding Drawings" last week as the 1975 John Hamilton Fulton Lecturer.

Drawings, he said express "the initial moment of the inspiration of a work," and as such, give great insight into the artist, his style, and his motivation. Comparing art to music, Dr. Wunder said a drawing becomes "a single instrument which stands out amidst a whole orchestra."

He stated that drawings serve three purposes: as preparatory studies for details in "more ambitious undertakings;" as studies for a larger work as a whole, or as art in their own right.

Dr. Wunder covered the history of Western drawing from prehistoric times to the present. Prehistoric drawings were ends in themselves, with no hint of "subsequent elaboration."

Examples of engraving, born in Egypt, may be found on various surfaces. No Greek drawings, however, are extant. Impressions on vases show that they must have been beautiful, though there was "little emphasis on internal structures." The Greeks, like their predecessors, were more interested in forms and outlines than in shading and filling in.

Roman and Byzantine artists also used outline drawing. This is apparent from the Roman paintings, and from Byzantine mosaics, in which figures were outlined to make them stand out.

On the eve of the Renaissance, monastic scribes began drawing. The realistic use of space became important, and though forms reflected the Byzantine tradition, artists depicted figure volume through the use of light and shadow. Paper became available for the first time.

With the Renaissance came a new thought process which recognized drawings as the "highest phase" of artistic expression, as they represented the initial spark of creation in the forming of a work. This initial inspiration was thought to be divinely inspired.

Drawings began to be noted for their aesthetic appeal, and began to be considered art in their own right rather than mere bases for larger paintings or sculptures. With da Vinci, drawing became a form of thinking. The art of drawing became a "second nature," through which the "vitality of nature" could be seen by analytical study. Drawing aimed at truthfully rendering reality.

Michelangelo most affected the attitude toward drawing by helping abolish the idea of divine intervention in artistic creation. Increased use of large paintings as religious propaganda led to further separation of God and drawing.

The eighteenth century brought greater freedom, variety and virtuosity to drawing. These qualities were evident in drawing, expecially in Italy. The Renaissance idea of God had totally vanished; nothing in a drawing was attributed to the guidance of a higher power.

Dr. Wunder selected Picasso as the contemporary artist whose drawings are most representative of modern art. Wunder contrasted Picasso's art to that of Durer, suggesting that the audience consider "just how far art has progressed in five hundred years."

Dr. Richard Wunder, who holds undergraduate and advanced degrees from Harvard, has been a curator at the Smithsonian Institution and the Fogg Museum, among others, and has authored several books.

dee steffan

Dr. Richard Wunder.

haerle on winter term

By JESSE ISHIKAWA

According to a survey conducted last spring, one out of four professors would like to see the 4-1-4 system eliminated. However, over half of the faculty and all students want to see it continued, at least in modified form.

Results of the survey, which monitored student and faculty attitudes toward the 1974 Winter Term, were presented by Professor Rudolf Haerle (Sociology) last week in a Winter Term Series Lecture.

Mr. Haerle said that the poll, taken by his SA 301 course, "showed a precarious imbalance between student and faculty attitudes toward Winter Term."

Faculty members polled, Haerle said, saw little change of pace during Winter Term and in general wanted to see workloads increased. While students felt that the amount of work demanded "was about right," professors "felt students were shirking their academic responsibilities."

Haerle also said that although student workloads, on the whole, dropped significantly during the Term, "faculty advising, administration, and research responsibilities remain about the same."

He noted that students worked fewer hours per day than most professors thought. Although about 40% of the students polled said they spent from zero to two hours daily on their course, including time spent in class, most professors expected from five to six hours daily.

Mr. Haerle also said that there was a consensus among students that "students do not try to avoid gut courses."

Significantly, most students polled thought they worked more hours than their classmates.

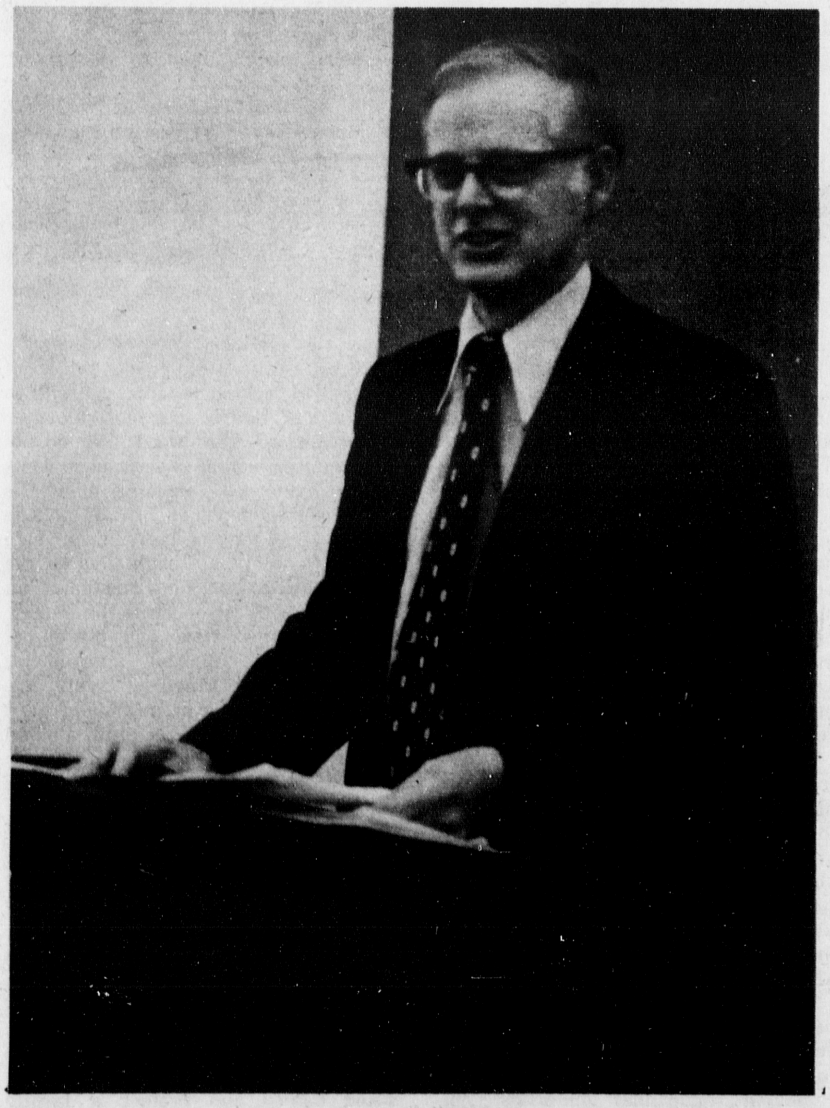
Mr. Haerle described Winter Term as "a period of potential." Some students, he said, opt for easing up; some for more serious study; and some for skiing.

The number of students who use Winter Term to take courses in divisions outside their major fields of study shows an imbalance between students majoring in different divisions. 59% of all humanities majors took humanities courses during the 1974 Winter Term, and half of all social science majors stayed in their own division. Natural science majors, however, showed a greater tendency to venture out, with two thirds taking non-science courses.

Overall, Haerle said that 57% of all students took courses outside their major divisions. "There was movement," he said, "but that movement was not evenly distributed."

Mr. Haerle divided the student body into two groups based on attitudes. He saw no dichotomy between those who socialized and those who studied. Rather, he said that one group plunged into both academic and social life with enthusiasm, while the other had a "dissatisfied, alienated outlook toward both areas."

Despite apparent faculty dissatisfaction with Winter Term as it stood in 1974, Mr. Haerle said, "the effort to keep Winter Term alive and viable continues." Pointing out that most faculty members wanted to see Winter Term continued in modified form-this was before this year's introduction of Core courses-Haerle said that "the problem of keeping up student interest belongs to the faculty." He also saw a need for renewed discussion on the objectives of the 4-1-4 program.



dee steffan

Professor Rudolph Haerle.

'of a different hue'

By HOPE ROSHETAR

The musical, poetic, and dancing skills of some of the College's black students were apparent in an interesting show, Saturday at Wright Theatre. "Of a Different Hue," presented by the Black Student Dance and Theatre Workshops, incorporated poetry and dancing into a well-organized expression of the black spirit.

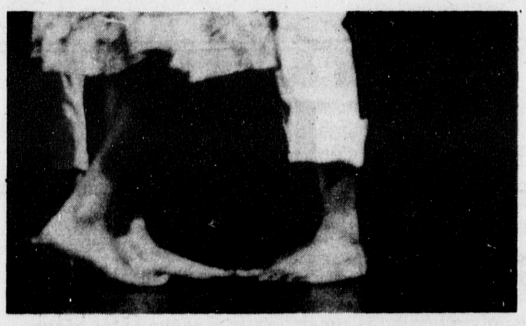
The show got off to a slow start with a rendition of "Salsa y Algo Mas," performed by four couples. The dancing tended to be awkward and monotonous; however, the Latin music of Rafael Solano was excellent. The pace was immediately quickened with a dynamic rendition of Nina Simone's "Four Women," choreographed and aptly danced by Donna Peters.

Another solo, "Different Hues of a Black Man," with music by Herbie Hancock, danced by Mike McNeill. Mr. McNeill was responsible for some of the best pieces in the show, having choreographed three of the five dances and written two of the five poems.

The best work was a dance by Mr. McNeill performed by Donna Peters and Suzi Wildasin, called "Two Natural Forces Spiralling." The music of Herbert Laws was skillfully arranged by Tom Clement who also read Mr. McNeill's accompanying poem. The blending and spiraling of shades was excellent. This was certainly the most effective piece.

The show closed with the fast-paced "Something In Me." The six women who danced it were talented and powerful. The live percussion was also excellent.

Interspersed throughout the dances were a series of excellent poems, notably "Africa" by David Diop, recited by Debbie Thomas and "I, Woman" by Mari Evans, recited by Donna Peters.



John Bicoulis

todd displays harpsichord virtuousity

By ANNE NOBLE

Professor George Todd (Music) threw his harpsichord out of tune before an audience in Mead Chapel in order to demonstrate the instrument's sensitivity. This demonstration -- and the subsequent retuning -- was part of a lecture-performance given on the harpsichord last Thursday for the Winter Term Lecture Series.

Todd began by comparing the harpsichord to the piano. Although wrong notes played on the piano can sometimes be covered up because of the instrument's dynamic and sustaining controls, Todd said that the harpsichord's lack of such devices results in right and wrong notes sounding at the same volume.

He also said that like the organ, the harpsichord has an upper and lower keyboard. The nasal-sounding upper keyboard takes the part of the solo instrument in a piece, while the lower takes part of the orchestra.

His first piece, composed in the eighteenth century by Giovanni Platti, was beautifully performed, and demonstrated Mr. Todd's mastery of the instrument.

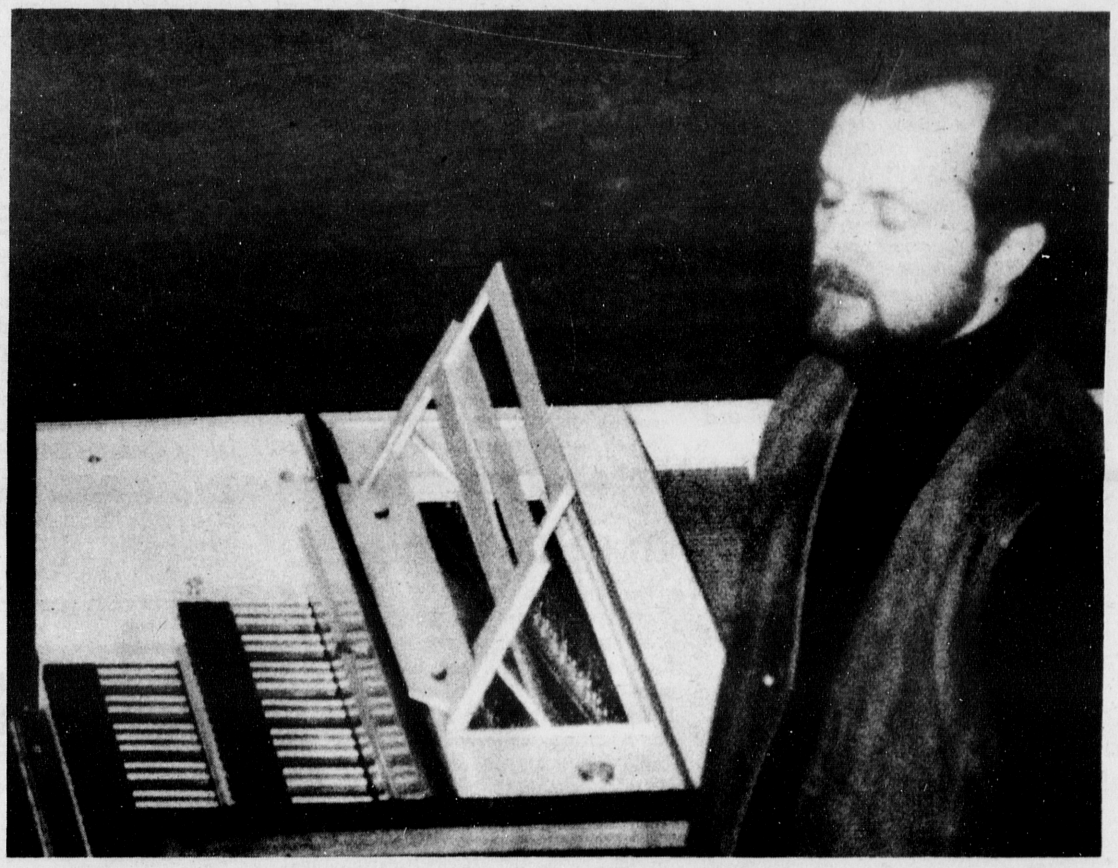
Before beginning on the second piece, a group of compositions by Domenico Scarlatti, Mr. Todd spoke briefly on the life of the composer. Scarlatti did not begin to compose until he was fifty-three, but composed over 400 sonatas before his death in 1757. Todd presented four of them, demonstrating Scarlatti's "unique style" on the instrument.

Before starting a set of pieces by Rameau, Mr. Todd said that because the harpsichord cannot crescendo, there is a need to "ornament" the music played. Mr. Todd described Rameau's "L'Entretien des Muses," and "Les Cyclops" as the first "cartoon music" and certainly "bizarre". His interpretation of this ornamentation was well performed and enjoyable.

The next piece was written by Jan Pieter Sweelinck in the sixteenth century. Sweelinck, a Dutch composer, invented the chorale prelude, which is a solo performance by one instrument backed by different and contrasting music played by the orchestra. It was well executed.

The final piece was a very short number by Peter Phillips which, he explained, had taken him longer than any other piece in the performance repertoire to master due to its intricate timing and rhythm scheme.

Thunderous applause brought Mr. Todd back for an encore performance of "The Maple Leaf Rag." Mr. Todd's talent and skill on the harpsichord made for a most satisfying performance.



Professor George Todd and his harpsichord.

van duyn poems reflect love

By PETER STITT

The Abernethy Lecture in American Literature is surely the foremost literary and cultural event in the yearly calendar at Middlebury College. It is an event which has, in the past, brought such luminous litterateurs as Carlos Baker, John Cheever, Harold Bloom, and Richard Wilbur to the campus. This year's speaker, the poet Mona Van Duyn, is a worthy addition to the list.

Miss Van Duyn spoke last Friday afternoon to an audience in Dana that was as receptive and attentive as it was large, as large as it was elegant-for the Abernethy Lecture, in addition to being a literary and cultural event, is a bit of an Event as well. It is one of the few times in the year when one can see a dentist in a tuxedo and his wife in a floor-length gown— or a normally casual young professor in a suit, white shirt, and tie. In the face of such splendour, most of us pale, or are forced to blush for our faded dungarees.

Robert Pack (American Literature), elegantly attired in a suit of brown tweed, gave the introduction of Miss Van Duyn. Introducing a speaker is not an easy task. One must not just enumerate the past accomplishments of the speaker, but, hopefully, give some sense of the scope and quality of the person's work as well. Professor Pack's introduction could stand as a model of the genre; Miss Van Duyn's "Wow!" upon taking the lectern expressed the reaction, I am sure, of most of the audience.

Pack's remarks, in fact, provide an admirable insight into this poet's work. Mona Van Duyn is a poet of acceptance, of love for the human kind: "She is blessedly free of the hatefulness that characterizes the idealist who cannot accept human beings for what, by nature, they are." Miss Van Duyn's work grows out of "her wit and her respect for the poetic tradition that nurtures her imagination."

I found these insights fully justified by the nine poems that Miss Van Duyn read to us. Perhaps even more striking was Professor Pack's recognition that many of the poems are "about making one's daily life suffice without the greed for ecstacy." But if there is no unhealthy "greed for ecstacy" in Miss Van Duyn's work, there is an appreciation for those marvellous surprises that seem to lurk everywhere, just beneath the surface of everyday life.

Thus the first poem that she read was concerned with those testaments to love that one finds scrawled in public rest rooms across the length and breadth of America. A strange place to express such a devotion! But Miss Van Duyn concludes: "I bless / all knowledge of love, all ways of publishing it."

A poem built entirely on this sort of surprise is the quasisurrealistic "Causes." The first two stanzas sound almost like a parody of Robert Bly, as seemingly unrelated events are yoked into cause-effect relationships: "because the man next door likes to play golf, / a war started up in some country where it is hot."

By poem's end, however, we are returned to a more explicable and obvious realm of surprise, the surprise given us by a poet who can see the marvellous in the everyday. She says: "there's never enough surprise at the killer in the self, . . . / nor enough melting down of stubs to make new candles / as the earth rolls over, inverting billions of houses." The poem reveals another facet of life to us, one in which we can see the intimate connections between seemingly unrelated events.

In all it was an illuminated afternoon, thanks to the presence of Mona Van Duyn. She read well for she had prepared well, selecting her poems carefully in advance; they complemented one another as they complimented her. The audience was complimented as well, to judge by the reception given to the poet and her poems. I only wish we had more occasions of this sort at which to wear our floor-length gowns and worsted suits, our Chanel number five and our lemon-lime Brut.

.....

Professor Stitt, a member of the American Literature Department, is currently working on a book-length study of John Berryman's poetry.

announcements

religion dept. new course

The Religion Department wishes to announce the introduction of the following course for the Spring semester:

RE 220 The Shaping of American Religious Life: A study of the historical sources of the western religious traditions and their expression in the social and intellectual context of American history. Particular attention will be given to Puritanism in America, the impact of westward expansion, and the influence of social and intellectual change in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The course will be taught by Robert Ferm.

under milkwood in mead

"Under Milk Wood" by Dylan Thomas will be performed Friday, January 24, and Saturday, January 25 in Mead Chapel. It is Thomas' "play for voices" about a tiny Welsh fishing village and all its slightly mad inhabitants, and what occurs to them during one Spring day.

Thomas' original concept was to call the play "The Town That Was Mad" and make the play itself the essential defense of the townspeople against being shut away in an asylum. Finally when they realize what the rest of the world is like, the inhabitants themselves request that the town be cordoned off. But in the end, Thomas decided to concentrate purely on the townspeople. He performed it originally as a reading, but the production in Mead Chapel will be interpreted and improvised beyond the verbal.

Seven actors—Cathy Baldwin, Flash Freundlich, Sue Katz, David Kester, Patrick Regan, Janet Stanford and Ken Tipper—will be playing 63 different roles, directed by Peter Wallace. In the interest of inexpensive theatre, the admission will be 25¢ at the door.

alien address act

Governor Thomas P. Salmon has issued a proclamation designating January 1975 as Alien Address Report Month because of the importance of all aliens complying with the Federal law requiring non-citizens to file an annual address report card, form 1-53, during January each year.

Governor Salmon in his proclamation requested that all United States citizens, as well as employees and officers of the state of Vermont, assist and encourage every alien within the state to report his address during this time.

Address report cards, forms 1-53, may be obtained at any U. S. Post Office or immigration and naturalization service office and these cards should be completed before January 31, 1975 in accordance with instructions printed thereon. After it has been completed, he may place a stamp on the reverse of the card which contains a pre-printed address and drop the card in any mail box or it may be turned in at any office of the immigration and naturalization service.

eva brann to speak

Eva Brann, a tutor at St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland, will give a lecture on Jane Austen on Friday afternoon, January 24, at 4:15 in Munroe Faculty Lounge. The lecture is sponsored by MCAB.

Recipient of degrees from Brooklyn College and Yale University, Miss Brann has been a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, a Sibley Fellow of Phi Beta Kappa at the Agora Excavations in Athens, a Member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, and a member of the faculty at Stanford before going to St. John's.

She has published a work on Protoattic pottery, as wll as essays on the **Odyssey**, **Plato's Republic**, More's **Utopia**, Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address," and liberal education. She is also translator of Jacob Klein's **Greek Mathematical Thought and the Origins of Algebra**.

On Friday evening at 8:00, in Munroe Faculty Lounge, Miss Brann will discuss liberal education and St. John's College, whose program involves required study of classic philosophical, literary, historical, scientific, and political texts of the Western tradition, as well as required courses in the Greek and French languages, mathematics and natural science.

Students interested in reading some of Miss Brann's views on the subject of liberal education before the discussion might read her "Commencement Address:1974," some copies of which are available in Mr. Dry's and Mr. Nelson's offices in the Political Science Department.

m.m.c. films

The Middlebury Mountain Club will be showing three films this Sunday in order to raise money to pay for insurance for the club's new van. **Annapurna** is a 52-minute color account of Maurice Herzog's 1950 assent of the Himalayan peak. **Kayak** has exciting white water action, and **Sugarbush is Happening** provides alpine skiing scenes on the slopes of the Green Mountains. The films will be shown at 7:00 and 9:30 in Dana Auditorium. Admission is 50¢ for members (who must show their cards) and 75¢ for non-members.

jobs

Informed sources report that summer job opportunities for college students "look good" this year. National Parks, Dude Ranches, Guest Resorts, Private Camps, and other tourist areas throughout the nation are now seeking student applications.

A free booklet on student job assistance may be obtained by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Opportunity Research, Dept. SJO, 55 Flathead Dr., Kalispell, MT 59901. Student job seekers are urged to apply early!

middlebury junior year in paris

The Middlebury Junior Year in Paris is designed to offer students who are at least moderately proficient in French the opportunity for a more direct and more prolonged contact with French language and culture than can be achieved in the United States.

The program runs from September 15 to June 15 (dates approximate). After a five-week orientaion session students enroll in courses at one of the Paris universities and/or various autonomous institutes. In addition, Middlebury offers one course (required) whose aim is to organize and enrich the student's experience via an introduction to various sectors of French life—social, political, economic, intellectual—and their historical contexts, with particular attention to uses of the language.

Students live in dormitories, boarding houses, French homes or hotels, depending on individual preference and the availability of such housing. We expect the overall cost of the program, including passage but excluding spending money, to be approximately the equivalent of a year at Middlebury.

Students on financial aid at Middlebury may apply the aid to the program in Paris. The 1975-76 tuition for Middlebury schools abroad has been set at $1750.

Generally speaking, students should strongly consider doing work in Paris which they could not do or do as well in Middlebury. At the same time, because the program accepts only Middlebury students, we hope to be able to accomodate individual interest and proficiency. Specifically, this means that non-French majors are most welcome to apply, and students whose French would seriously hinder their work in Paris as juniors are advised to wait and apply to the program for their senior year. (Both of these categories are well represented this year.)

Because the program is still in its first year, we can only offer general guidelines at this time, but more specific information on travel, official documents, housing, and courses will be available in the spring. In the meantime, application forms are available in the French department and the deadline for applying is February 15.

music research

Our readers have been selected to participate in a national music research study. The purpose of the program is to find out which new record releases will be accepted by the average consumer. Anyone interested in reviewing advanced releases of albums and singles each month may keep all of the records received free of charge in return for their service as a reviewer. Quotas are limited, write for an application to E.A.R.S. , 6162 Washington Circle, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53213.

mezzo soprano to sing

Jan de Gaetani, mezzo soprano, will sing a program of songs by Poulenc, Wolf, Debussy and Ives on the Concert Series, Tuesday, January 28 at 8:15 pm in Mead Chapel. Admission is $3 or Series Ticket.

She will perform the following:
Poulenc: Poemes de Ronsard
Wolf: Songs from the Spanish Songbook
Debussy: Ariettes Oubliees
Ives: Songs

classifieds

Classifieds reach everyone, and more people than ever are taking advantage of this fact. You can too; only 25¢ for 25 words.

As interest in the Carnival King and/or Queen quickens, Classifieds would like to do its part. For a limited time only, classifieds consisting only of the name of the student you want to be King or Queen (please specify) will cost a mere 5¢. That's right, five pennies can get a bandwagon rolling for the candidate of your choice.

For Sale — Argus C-3 35 mm camera with case, flash, 50 mm/f 3.5 lens, meter and instructions. $25.00. Contact Bert Phinney at Admissions.

Wilson Yellow Tennis Balls, $3 per can. Steven Fier. Hillcrest Annex 38.

Cushing Swivels

Expert typing: Reasonable rates. Call Shelly, 453-3916.

Free-lance editor, experienced, will edit, proofread, re-type: manuscripts, newsletters, theses, correspondence, dissertations. P.O. Box 132, Castleton, or 265-3805, collect. Will pay postage.

Students interested in living in a Quiet Dorm next year should contact Jay Heinrichs, Box 3779, Mill. E. 262.

Bristol Summer Camp desperately needs tools (hammers, saws, etc) and sports equipment (balls, bats, etc.) inexpensive or free. Look around your home and contact Tom Plumb, Box 3199.

Wanted: Kids (any age) to babysit. Available most evenings and weekends. Sara Payne, Box C3275, 388-9335.

Carrots are orange;
Violets are blue.
Our next Carnival King
Will swivel for you.
(Paid for by the Cushing for King Committee.)

If you are a creative enough individual to be able to read this ad, then undoubtedly you have artistic or journalistic talents. The Middlebury Campus wants you. We need people to help us work on production, to write, to do caricatures and to do a whole bunch of other neat stuff. Why don't you drop by sometime to see us or send us a note telling your interests.

vermont opera displays competence

By ROBERT POLIFKA

The Vermont Opera Theatre, "your own state opera company," returned to Middlebury College January 15 for a performance of Mozart's comic opera, **Cosi fan tutte.** No one in the audience quite knew what to expect and no one, certainly not myself, had great expectations. To everyone's surprise, the results were quite good.

Cosi fan tutte (Women are like that) is about an old bachelor cynic's wager with two young, naive soldiers about the fidelity of their fiances. You can guess the result from the title. While Mozart and Lorenzo da Ponte, his librettist, were hardly kind to the distaff side, they put together a beautifully constructed, wonderfully musical opera.

review

The singing was generally competent, if not outstanding. The singers were well coached and well rehearsed, however, so the performance ran smoothly. Alice Cody as the elder sister, Fiordiligi, has a lyric voice which is, at times, a liability in the role. The bottom of her range was inaudible and the top shrill, but she gave some lovely singing in her middle range.

Sandra Sliker was the younger sister, Dorabella, and some of her higher notes were quite piercing and a bit flat. Miss Sliker, who teaches voice at Middlebury, is billed as a mezzo-soprano. While her range is that of a mezzo, she seems to have the tone of a more dramatic soprano rather than the rich, mellow sound her range suggests.

Nan Null, as the maid, Despina, displayed some fine theatrics and technique although I find her flutey tone uninteresting and her chirpy attack on the beginning of each phrase annoying and distracting after a while. While one might blame the music rather than the voice, she sounded the same last year in **Hansel and Gretel.**

As the young officers, Ferrando and Guglielmo, Rin Eckart in particular has a very nice natural voice but is hindered by an inability to produce full toned high notes. I was very impressed with his aria "My love is a flower" ("Un aura amorosa") in which he gave some very lyrical, tender singing. Mr. De La Garza has a small voice and had difficulty projecting fully. Perhaps it was an off-night, because he had trouble filling Mead Chapel, which is not very big in operatic terms, with his light baritone voice.

Therman Bailey, bass, as Don Alfonso, the old cynic, was the most impressive member of the cast. He was easily in control of one of Mozart's most affable characters. When Mr. Bailey was on stage he commanded it, vocally and dramatically. Vermont would be very fortunate to hear this accomplished singer again.

Constance LaSalle, musical director, accompanied the performance on the piano. While she is an adequate musician, she lacked the drive to keep the performance moving in some parts, notably the finale of Act I. In addition, frankly, a piano accompaniment becomes quite boring after a while and the performance suffered most from lack of even a small orchestra.

My own main gripe was with the general approach that the director, Barbara Owens, took to the opera. **Cosi** is one of Mozart's later works. It is a comedy, but not a farce. As with all of Mozart's operas, no matter how ridiculous the scenario, no matter how absurd the situation the characters manage to get themselves into, his characters remain very real people with very real emotions. Miss Owens made each character so stereotyped that they all lost that real-ness.

I also thought too much of the staging relied heavily on unnecessary gimmicks. I must admit, though, that even if I didn't like the staging, it was well thought out and well executed.

Strong plusses were clever props and effective, if simple, lighting. Above all, the magnificent Martin translation was clearly sung, making the entire opera very understandable in detail.

On the whole, the evening was quite enjoyable. The audience was larger than I expected it would be and there was a surprising number of students. The audience reacted quite enthusiastically, in part to the fine theatrics, in part to the fine performing, in large part to the English and outstanding diction and, of course, in very large part to the consummate genius of Mozart.

dee steffan

dee steffan

los fantoches- casi fantástica

By PETER WALLACE

A month ago, **Los Fantoches**, the theatre group of the Spanish and Italian department, gave a delightful if somewhat confusing performance of "La Celestina" by Fernando de Rojas. The play was written and takes place about the time of Cervantes, and the plot is roughly on the order of "Romeo and Juliet," where only the less intelligent nobility and shallow servants remain alive at the conclusion.

play review

In the well-cut version of Sr. Roberto Veguez, the play begins as the tragic flashback of the heroine's father, Pleberio. The story is roughly that Calisto, a young nobleman, unable to gain the love of Melibea, Pleberio's daughter, employs Celestina as a matchmaker. Celestina, also a witch and whoremistress, is successful in obtaining a rendezvous for Calisto with Melibea, who is indeed faintingly in love with him. But Celestina is then robbed and killed by Calisto's servants, Sempronio and Parmeno, who, taking fright at sounds outside the house, jump out of the window where they are dragged off to be beheaded. Meanwhile, back at the castle, Calisto and Melibea deliciously consummate their meeting, after which Calisto's ladder for getting over the wall breaks and he is killed. Despairing Melibea throws herself off a tower before her father's eyes.

The play was quite well performed except for minor staging mistakes which, with more theatre experience, would have been self evident. I feel the problem with the production was clarity of interpretation. The idea of the play as a flashback, an invention of Sr. Veguez and not in the original script, was not carried through, and the serious, somber beginning was not successfully returned to after Melibea's death. The play, as it was performed, was a farce, full of charming and not terribly noble caricatures. There was Sempronio always trying to get his shoe on right, Parmeno who would go into a bashful, desperate daze whenever sex was mentioned, the whores who wriggled like bored cups of gelatine, Melibea, the beautiful innocent bitch, who tossed herself out with coy vigor into Calisto's arms, Calisto, transported on a passionate mist, who groveled luxuriously in his masterbatory misery, and Celestina, strong and older than old, who called up the devil in a sly smile of rotting teeth.

It was after Celestina's horrifying murder that I expected the farce to turn in on itself, just as Celestina's own plan had returned to kill her. But whatever the reason, the completely farcical quality continued. I began looking for little signs during the kisses and perhaps a "mas tarde" to sweep across stage during the couple's moment in bed, flushed faces. Finally Melibea's leap to her death from a three foot high tower was silly, not tragic, and perhaps for consistency's sake should have been played that way. Without real tragic support, Pleberio's speech on the miseries of Love and his own sadness is lost. I was confused as to which aspect of the play, the tragic or the comic, the players wanted to concentrate on.

The players must be complimented on their performances, though. Paula Welles created a vivid Celestina, causing her extreme make-up to be real, stooping with age, and drawing other characters into her devil-red circle of light with long thin fingers and gleaming eyes. Karen Stolley and Anderson Thomas made a lovely couple, gasping like puppies, completely self-involved comic caricatures. Mario Lesser and Thomas Whalen were wonderful comics, but also were able to build a certain tension when they killed Celestina. The other minor parts were handled well, contributing greatly to the comic side of the play.

Malou Flato, the designer, did a magnificent, professional job with the costumes. I thought that because of the frequent scene changes which after a while got to be slow, the play could perhaps have been better served by a split set. But changing the coffins of Calisto and Melibea into beds and then the fatal tower was an interesting metaphor to watch.

editorial

a meatless alternative

The Community Council, at last week's meeting, passed a resolution suggesting that an alternative to meat dishes be offered at dinner, every other day. The resolution, originally proposed to the Student Forum by Terry Bouricius, calls for a meatless alternative on a two-month trial basis in the SDUs as well as in Proctor.

The meatless dish would be placed next to the meat, giving students a choice, in the hope that they will consider the global repercussions of their excessive meat intake, enabling them to eat more "ethically."

On the surface it appears that College food bills will be lowered with less meat consumption. However, a meatless alternative will require more time and imagination in its preparation; this might almost balance out the savings brought about by purchasing less meat. The benefits of the plan, however, far outweigh the problems it might cause.

In the coming weeks Gordon Bridges will be investigating the possibility of implementing this meatless alternative. We strongly urge him to decide in favor of the proposal, and look forward to its implementation as quickly as possible.

mrm

evaluating the 1975 winter term

As Professor Haerle put it last week, "the rationale for the Winter Term Program has lost its relevance." Few present day faculty and no students are still around who remember the pre-1968 debate on the 4-1-4 program. Neither can many remember the Term's purposes as set forth in the so-called Winter Term Document.

As a result of measuring the 1974 Winter Term against the 1968 Document, Professor Haerle's class found signs of substantial weakness in the Program as it then stood. Most faculty wanted to see the Term modified, while a sizeable minority wanted it ended altogether. Reading groups were found, for the most part, to be unsuccessful. Students worked less than their teachers expected.

Since then, modifications have been made. The addition of "core courses" was a step which gave needed direction to the Term, notwithstanding the complaints of those who feel that this year's particular core offerings are somewhat weak.

Nevertheless, if "the effort to keep Winter Term alive and viable" is to continue, Professor Haerle's call for renewed examination of the Program's aims must be met with college-wide discussion no less extensive than that which ushered in Winter Term eight years ago.

jsi

gardner from middlebury

new seniority system

By RALPH GARDNER

The seniority system is dead. From now on selection of congressional committee chairmen will be on the basis of quality rather than age. But what are the criteria for quality? Numerous suggestions have been posed by the press, the public and the politicians themselves. Here are a few of them:

President Ford suggested that a punt, pass and kick competition should be held on the White House lawn every time a chairmanship position opens up.

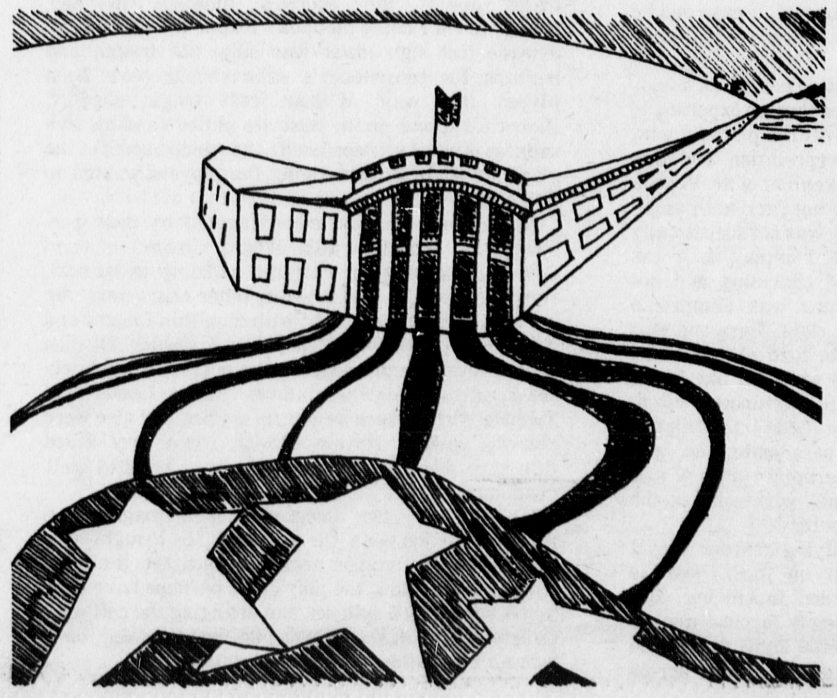
Wilbur Mills (D- Arkansas) suggested a bust measurement competition. He would do the measuring. This solution went completely ignored until Barbara Jordan (D-Texas) supported by well-formed and energetic assistance from the Playtex Corporation lobby stated, "Mr. Mills is a man of rare perception and personal charm who is willing to take the future of America into his own hands."

Senator Kennedy (D-Massachusetts), voice quivering with poorly controlled emotion said that it is quality and not quantity that counts and personally he preferred women with a little... But an aide interrupted him with an important memo.

From the private sector:

Richard Nixon claims he has an idea that "is revolutionary in the Constitutional questions it poses and the answers it offers." But he won't let anybody see it. He's selling it for $2,000,000 and Congress says it can't afford it. But Walter Annenberg said he'd buy it for them.

It is my opinion that Congress is fundamentally undemocratic, and behind the times. To show that the sagging economy is battling on all fronts I believe that all bums and people under three feet tall should be made representatives in a special election. This would show the Congress' concern with the little man and the man on the street. Or the bow-legged blue collar bullies stumbling bleary-eyed out of First Avenue singles' bars. The real America. You can love it or leave it. But don't gamble it away.



letters to the editor

Incomplete and Extended

To the Editor:

I would like to comment on the discussion held by the Community Council concerning "Incomplete" grades and the proposed "Extension" grades.

While I applaud Mr. McKinney for trying to ease a) the difficulty with which a student can get extra time to complete a semester's work and b) the pressure on the Dean's office to grant hundreds of Incompletes in the last weeks of a semester, I think his efforts are in the wrong direction.

Rather than making a separate Extension grade, I suggest that the entire question of granting Incompletes be left with each individual faculty member. Each faculty member could judge best the merits of the case and the Deans would only have to hear those few cases where a teacher was unwilling to grant it to a student with some personal emergency. The teacher could set the time limit, perhaps up to a semester or a year, at which point the Incomplete would become an automatic Failure. This would take the pressure off both the Deans and the students.

No doubt, the Good Dean O'Brien is worried about too many students using this as an excuse to procrastinate. First, there is no evidence that this is the case. But even if it is the case, so what? Middlebury is supposed to be an institution of higher education, but apparently such academic neanderthals as Messers O'Brien, Viebranz and Silverman would prefer to see lousy work handed in on time than good work handed in late. They prefer to see students who can't "get it all together" punished rather than given the opportunity to show what they can do.

Why are Curt Viebranz and Eric Silverman so concerned with too many chances to "abuse the system"? Why is the Good Dean O'Brien so concerned with meting out justice by lowering the entire course grade? Have they considered the possibility that the "hysteria" of finals week is not always "self induced"? Above all, why is the presumptive motives of students always taken to be the worst?

I would remind the Community Council that there are institutions of higher education, many with reputations for intellectual and academic excellence far better than that of Middlebury College, where Incompletes are granted upon request for as long as a year.

If students will abuse the system, the resultant learning would, at worst, be as good (or as bad) as it is now. At best, students would be doing more and better work. Perhaps a little less cynicism and a little less concern with retributive justice might pay off in a little more intellectual excellence.

Robert Polifka

Don't Fool Yourself

To the Editor:

Winter Term is not a content but a form. And its merits seem to lie much more in the realm of the possibilites that a unique structure offers than in the capitalization, or relative lack thereof, on the presented opportunity. Students and faculty appear equally guilty in terms squandering this opportunity, but at least the professors seem to be conscious of their actions. They recognize the form

continued on p. 10

trbtrbtrb from washington

testing time

It's a big room, the Rayburn Room in the Capitol, and it is cram-jammed with reporters. Everything ornate and opulent, two six-foot Sevres vases in the wall niches bracketing Gilbert Stuart's painting of George Washington, hand extended, with poor dentures, paneled waxed walls, parquet floors; a fireplace last used in McKinley's Administration, 200 newsmen who can't see or hear very well and a table with 18 mikes posed dangerously upward like striking snakes. Speaker Carl Albert stands behind them telling about the Democrats' new plans for tax relief. Not a confrontation, Albert says in his rather high voice—every determination to cooperate with the president: "But we mean business," he says.

The Democratic economic tax cut plans are sweeping but remarkably vague; Rhodes Scholar Albert, a mild, able man with an odd mouth, as though it had been pasted on as an afterthought, stresses the "emergency," and says "we intend to act!"

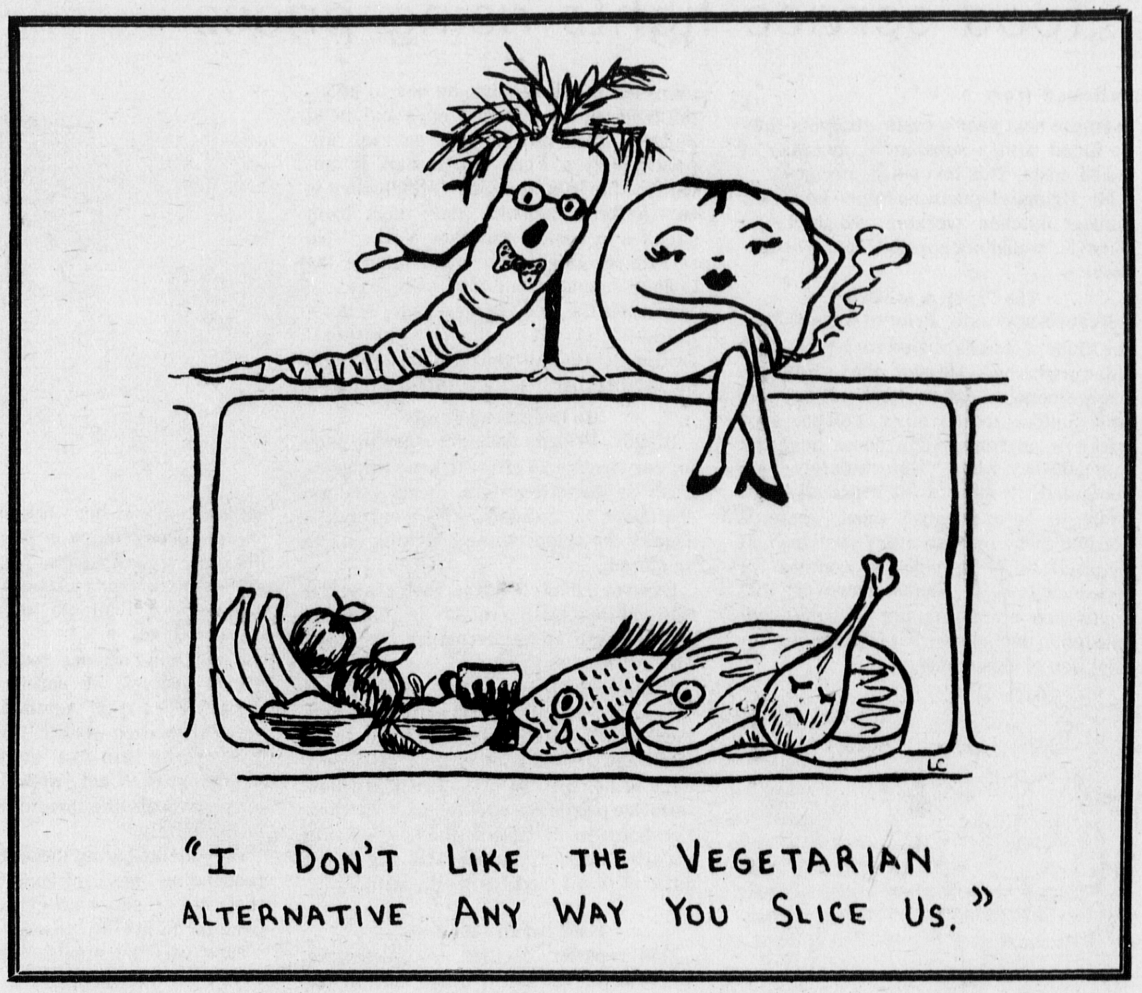
What the Democrats have done, of course, is to try to get their tax cut in ahead of the president. He scheduled last week's State of the Union address originally for Jan. 20; the Democrats composed their own emergency economic plan to beat him to it so he put the speech forward to Wednesday Jan. 15. The Democrats, not to be out-done, then unveiled their program on Monday and thus challenged, Mr. Ford pre-empted time on the networks on Monday evening and gave an advance showing of his own program. Not too dignified, perhaps, this rush to grab the headlines; a bit like ambulance chasers after the same hit-run victim but, on the whole, rather gratifying, too for, God knows, there is an emergency and it needs horns and sirens to herald the fact.

Mr. Ford came on TV that same night, an attractive, agreeable figure as always the man-nobody-dislikes, a man your heart goes out to, a man you want to help if only you knew how. It would be so easy to sneer at the 180-degree turn he has made since October and WIN days, from saving money to spending money and from raising taxes to cutting taxes; it would be so easy to sneer and so fruitless. He is our leader and he offered no hypocritical excuses; "we are in trouble," he said simply. He used a teleprompter device that projects the lines of a speech so the speaker can see, but you can't, and it gives the rather uncomfortable impression from the screen that he is not merely looking right at you but right through you. So what? That's part of his charm, his large plain features, his rather restless hands and the sense that he is reciting something not quite learned. The sincerity of the thing comes through.

Events last week, including the State of the Union speech itself, mark a period of agonizing strain in world and American affairs. Here at home the effort to control the economy before it turns into a depression is probably the greatest test in modern times of whether the 200-years-old American system of divided authority is capable of dealing with a complex, subtle, and global economic crisis. It requires wisdom, unity and speed. So far there has been little wisdom, considerable disunity, and delay that has cost a year.

Now we are going to see an extraordinary test of the American system of government. Its divided executive and legistlative powers are unique among modern states. Everything here is normally geared to debate and delay. Veto powers lurk in faceless feudal lords in unknown subcommittees. America closes ranks in wartime when the president becomes commander-in-chief. Then, too, a specially trained elite from the Pentagon automatically moves in. But in this emergency, which is as serious as war in many respects, the enemy is depersonalized. Can government cooperate, can the public have confidence, can America act?

What the congressional Democrats are trying to do is to act like a parliamentary shadow government. Most of the machinery for this must be improvized in a nation that has no such tradition. Other democracies would have a collectivized leadership of elected representatives under a chairman (prime minister) capable of enacting comprhensive programs. We don't have that machinery and congressional initiative has been eroding for years. On the other hand, there is a lot of goodwill for Jerry Ford, a consequent (perhaps temporary) absence of partisanship, and a real fright over the worsening situation. (If you are still reading this, please call 388-2588 and you will win a prize.) The nicest thing a politician can be asked to do is to cut taxes. The difficulty, as it is quite easy to see, is to meet the next problem if the tax cut stimulus takes effect and inflation again becomes the principal danger.



middleman

so who reads the handbook?

By JAY HEINRICHS

Only one thing makes an idealist angrier than a compromise. That is when the compromiser keeps only one half of the bargain. The idealist's half. Last semester this idealist complained to the deans about the widespread (almost universal) faculty violations of final exam rules contained in the **Handbook**. On Page 40 the **Handbook** states: "Each faculty member who plans a final examination different from the conventional final examination...must inform his students and the Registrar in the first month of classes..." A "conventional" exam is the standard one scheduled by the Registrar and taken in a classroom for no longer than three hours. The professor has three options outside the conventional exam: no exam, a take-home (self-scheduled), or a self-scheduled exam in a classroom.

A spot-check revealed that many professors were violating some or all of these rules last month. In fact, most of the people I talked to were not even aware of the rules. Properly outraged, I went to the deans. The problem fascinated them. They gazed at page 40 and grunted, consulted with each other, and grunted again. They hadn't read it either. After reading it they told me not to rock the boat.

I would have followed this advice (Who has time for boat-rocking during reading week?), had the violations that most concerned me not occured in my own courses. Along with two other irate Political Science students, I took a poll of our Poli Sci class and found more than two thirds of the students were unwilling to take the three day take-home that had only been announced the week before. During one late-night phone call with Dean Wonnacott, she indignantly accused me of "inciting agitation." However, we continued the talks, and finally reached a breakthrough. Mrs. Wonnacott stated that the rules were "minor," a subtle hint that violations would therefore be minor. My friend JT, who was the one on the phone at the time, smelled the situation to be ripe for a deal. OK, he said, we go along with faculty violations if in turn you let students cheat on the exams. Mrs. Wonnacott gave tacit consent by telling us to leave her alone.

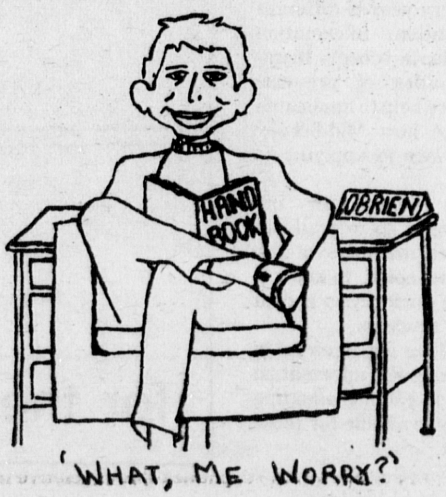
For our part, we let the faculty violations slide this time. But I'm told that students are still being punished for violations of the Honor Code.

It was difficult enough for us to compromise our ideals for the sake of peace. Now we've been misled, and I'm told that a compromise of a different sort should be worked out. OK, no hard feelings. I hereby offer my suggestions:

1. Instead of making the faculty member announce changes from normal finals procedure during the first month, give him two months by setting the deadline at October 30 for Fall term and April 15 for the Spring.

2. If the faculty member wishes to change the finals procedure **after** the deadline, he may ask unanimous consent of the class. If one or more students object within a week of the announcement, the faculty member may take his case to the Educational Council.

3. Take-home exams may not be more than six hours in length.



With relaxed rules, the faculty might be more willing to follow them. As a final recommendation I'd like to suggest that everybody skim the **Handbook** and attempt to follow its rules. New faculty members are not sufficiently informed (or do not **make** themselves informed) of the rules, and quite a few have remained in the classroom during exams (a violation: see p. 54), or fail to stay in the classroom for the first fifteen minutes of the test (another violation, same page), or fail to remind students of their duty to sign the honor pledge.

Dean Wonnacott introduced a provocative concept when she distinguished between "minor" and "major" points of law. Her idea is fascinating but, I feel, unworkable. A student has recently come up with another solution to widespread ignorance of the **Handbook**. She wants to form a group of ombudsmen who are familiar with **Handbook** intricacies and could inform faculty and students of violations when they occur. It's a good idea, and one to be seriously considered.

The **Handbook** is a good place to look if you feel that anyone is giving you problems. You might be frustrated if you ask that the rules be enforced; the **Handbook** is not held in great esteem by many people. Ombudsmen, rule changes, and awareness of these rules can only help.

...food service fights rising prices

continued from p. 1

estimate next year's costs, students may be faced with a substantial increase in board costs. This has since occurred.

Mr. Bridges foresaw no future layoffs of student kitchen workers. In fact, he himself "would not approve" of any such move.

The Problem of Waste

Regarding waste, Bridges argued that the amount of food wasted each day was a "damn shame." He said that "Students are welcome to eat as much as they like and, unlike many other college food services, are invited to come back for more if they wish. "Unfortunately," he continued, "waste is an especially bad problem here because most waste is flushed away into sanitary systems" as opposed to being sold as compost or livestock feed. It seems, however, that there are no major pig farms near enough to the College that could make any real use of this waste.

Larger bones and fats, however, are ground up and sold to nearby farmers as fertilizer. Though he knows of no other alternatives for this waste, he nevertheless emphasized the fact that he was always "open to suggestions from anybody at anytime."

Regarding the VFW lettuce boycott, Bridges preferred to make no "public statement" regarding lettuce. Fasting, however, "was not his problem," he said. Because the cost of meals varies from day to day, there was no way to determine a "fasting price" on any particular meal. Furthermore, he went on to ask whether he had the right to even consider fasts, since his contract requires that all he do is prepare and serve food to the students of the college.

Bridges then went on to explain what this "contract" entailed. Bridges himself plans the meals because he has to keep the food service running on a balanced budget. "All menus are set up approximately a week and a half in advance," he said, because "Middlebury is out in the boondocks, four days from supplies in Boston and New York." (No service in Burlington could handle the College's demand for food each day.)

Because the food business is a "seller's market and not a buyer's market," Bridges has to buy what he can and when he can in order to stay within his budget.

To Keep Food Fresh

Ideally, Bridges does not store up food for very long in an effort to keep things as fresh as possible. Since there are no shipments on Sundays, the weekend is usually the longest time anything has to be stored.

Even in the kitchen, the object is to get the food from grill to mouth as quickly as possible; but he did recognize that this was not always the case.

Using eggs as an example, he claimed that all of "estimated 600 or more" eggs the College uses each day had to be quite fresh and served freshly cooked if they were to be eaten at all. "You know how sensitive people are about eggs," he said. Freshness in all cases is the key, he said because eggs are "perhaps the most difficult of all foods to work with."

Food Service Workers

This reporter decided to investigate some of Mr. Bridge's other comments. One comment was, "The people in the kitchens were all very interested in the food service, otherwise they would not be involved in it." Another was that "there were no state inspections for sanitary conditions on private premises such as the College." Besides, he felt that the School's sanitary conditions "surpassed" any code set up by the state of Vermont.

This reporter first questioned the worker's interest in his work, his satisfaction with the job and if he had this job simply because these were hard times. Of the five people interviewed, each demonstrated a sincere interest in his work, and was satisfied in what he was doing.

One worker mentioned that he had taken courses on food services in college simply to get the job he had now. One lady at The Chateau emphasized her satisfaction with her work by adding that she had been cooking in The Chateau for the past sixteen years. No worker said that he held "this" job because there was nothing else available for him at the present time.

Would you consider yourself and your family lucky to be eating these meals three times a day? Again, a resounding "yes" from each worker. "In some cases, it was better than what my family gets." Another said, "I only wish I could afford to serve meals like this three times a day to my family."

Do you like eating these meals? Again, resounding "yes," of course each added that he or she had certain dislikes peculiar to his own tastes.

How was the meat? "Good." "Tops. Best I've ever seen."

Would you consider the College's kitchen to be as clean as your own at home? Again, yes in all cases "considering the conditions these kitchens are remarkably clean." One man answered "yes" rather quickly, but then after reflection added, "Well, I don't know, my wife is kind of fussy..."

Bridges mentioned one other comment that seemed worth following. He said that in the nineteen years he's been with the food service he "has never seen a poll conducted regarding the service and would be interested in the results." Those results will be presented next week.

Obviously, there were other questions Bridges and the workers could have been asked. If you have questions, join in, send them to Box C2526 and Mr. Bridges will receive them.

...letters to the editor

continued from p. 8

even if eventually, in the planning of their course, realize that it doesn't fit the proposed content and proceed in spite of their awareness. This, of course, tends to produce unbalanced courses, but at least a degree of consciousness has been reached, whether or not it has been put to waste.

Last week's letter on Winter Term serves as evidence to some students' progressively unconscious views of this month's activities. If that poor boy wants simply to party and wind up in bed with a female body when the evening draws to a close, then he should buy a bottle of tequilla and find a brothel; he could be the Bruno San Martino of his own "sport of scoring." Winter Term is neither a party nor a ski vacation, nor is it "what you make of it." It is a specific form, and until one recognizes it as such, only unconscious responses, such as last week's letter will be produced.

Just as various lines of study in mathematics require a duration of time so that certain concepts can be digested, so certain subjects lend themselves to concentrated work. Hopefully, it is those areas of study that will turn up in Winter Term course offerings, but it is up to the students to recognize them when they appear and register criticism when they don't.

And if all a student wants to do is party or ski, then he or she should do so, but not waste other peoples' time and efforts in the process. If other activities are more important, then leave the academic world behind, but don't fool yourself into thinking you're doing otherwise by attending classes and writing boring letters to the editor so your identity can remain as secret to the rest of the campus as it is to you. If what Winter Term has to offer seems only an excuse for play, then leave it and the school. But do it consciously instead of drinking them into oblivion.

Peter Wortmann '76

...placement

continued from p. 3

class' record of application and admission to another, is that every year is different in terms of competition. Information released by the graduate schools themselves, such as profiles of previous classes, may be of more help to applicants than a knowledge of how Middlebury students as a group fare in applying to graduate school.

Still, it may be helpful for undergraduates planning to go to graduate school to know where members of the previous class were accepted, to know if school X has a strong tendency to accept or reject Middlebury students.

If the Placement Office is successful in its attempts to gather such information from the members of each graduating class it will be readily available for those who feel they need it.

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for the middlebury campus

opinion from reap:

'not liberals, but radicals'

By TERRY BOURICIUS

What is the future of the Radical Education Action Project (REAP)? I hope to begin to explain what REAP is, why it is, and why we think you should support it.

First: we are radicals. Not liberals, but radicals. But lest the term "radical" turn any of you off, let me define what we mean by it. Being a radical means, essentially, believing that people should be able to control their society. It is to have a vision of human potential, to believe people can be far better and happier than they are. This leads to a recognition of some fundamental problems with our present system.

There exists a variety of political beliefs among the members of REAP, and none of us pretends to have all the answers to the world's or the nation's problems. However, the situation of the world is such to require radical changes and alternatives. These alternatives do not receive adequate attention from the establishment media or politicians. The necessary changes are not even on the agenda for public debate.

Some liberals claim that radicals are impractical. Let me point out that it is not we, but the liberals who tend to be impractical. I used to be a liberal: I voted and campaigned for liberal candidates, my heart was in the right place, I had a great sense of empathy for those who suffered, here and around the world.

But my conception of the problems was faulty. I saw racism as a problem, the war in Vietnam as another problem, poverty as another, U.S. military aid for brutal military dictatorships as another, and so on.

Your perception of a problem will determine your 'solution' because it will limit the options you will consider. So when I, as a typical liberal, thought of each of these as a separate unrelated problem, I thus considered each to require a separate solution. The solution to the war was to pull out American troops. The solution to the environmental crisis was to make stricter pollution regulations. The solution for poverty was to increase the food stamp program and welfare.

While all of these are desirable humanitarian interim "solutions," they are really just "band-aids." They try to treat the symptoms while ignoring the basic diseases. We have to deal with the roots.

Once I learned how broadly all these problems are interrelated, things began to make sense. Liberals tend to feel the system has some faults, is out of adjustment, or does not quite work. But on the contrary, it does indeed work, effectively, efficiently, and rationally, but not for humanitarian purposes.

Everything made sense once I realized how decisions are made, who makes them (and who doesn't), and who benefits from the decisions. When the government gives away billions of tax dollars to a few gigantic corporations in subsidies, or pays billions of dollars to a few military industries for extravagant hardware which can never be used (without destroying civilization), or props up dictatorships which purchase industrial products from the U.S. corporations, or the poor are completely ignored, the system is working exactly as it is supposed to. The government of the people is run by and for the corporations and the rich.

Stop-gap measures to try to solve social problems are hopeless so long as capital remains dominant. If some wealthy person or organization has a plan for making a profit which involves socially undesirable effects, such as pollution, an incredible amount of effort has to be undertaken to stop it or even slow it down.

The assumption is always made that such a profit making project is good unless it can be absolutely proven beyond the shadow of a doubt to be overwhelmingly destructive.

The sane (humane) thing to do would be to allow chemicals to be added to food on sale only once the chemical had been proven safe. The best thing from the capitalists' point of view is to put the item on the market and keep it there until it is absolutely proven unsafe, and people start complaining (bad publicity).

Which of these two happens in America? Obviously the latter. The FDA has recently approved of the use of Red dye #2 as a food additive despite its possible carcinogenic nature. Did you know that the purple ink they stamp the price on meat with is poisonous? These are minute examples of the general trend.

It largely comes down to the domination of capital, and our acceptance of it. The dominant ideas and underlying assumptions of our society are beneficial to the few on top. People have been made dependent on this system. A man will work in a military industry producing napalm, or some other tool of organized violence, and will be opposed to cuts in military spending because he has been made dependent on it. Or for example there was recently a case where a court ordered an industry temporarily to shut down when it was revealed that the factory had been dumping a known carcinogenic waste into Lake Superior poisoning the drinking water of several towns and cities. But a later judge overturned this decision because of the "economic hardship" it would cause the company and its workers.

This is one of the most sinister aspects of the system; we are trapped without options. People should matter more than the efficient working of the system! There was nothing these workers could do within our system. If they kept the factory open they poisoned their own water supply and threatened the lives of their families. If the plant was shut down they would be out of work and their families would suffer.

We are all dependent on this system where money dominates, and it is very difficult to resist. No single individual or small group can change this situation. This is why we all need to come together. We need alternative information, education and action.

You may: 1) disagree with this analysis and think capitalism (or whatever you want to call this system) is just fine, and not care about the suffering around you, 2) be undecided, in which case I urge you to examine your values (do people matter?)and do a lot of reading while keeping in mind your basic values, 3) agree with the analysis but not care or assume that nothing can be done, 4) consider joining REAP. We believe that there is at least a chance that something can be done.

We eagerly invite any comments, criticisms, suggestions, or hate mail. Write to Box 2381.

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...new tax plan

continued from p. 1

the proposals came from the recent property appraisals for the town of Middlebury. While most property appraisals doubled, farm appraisals tripled last year.

The reason for this dramatic increase in property values stems from the pressure land developers place on farmers to sell their land.

Since property values must be determined under the "fair market value" concept by law, the land appraisals frequently exceed what the land is actually worth to the farmer. In other words, farmers claimed that under the present tax structure, farm land can no longer support farming economically.

Middlebury presently has 21 working farms covering close to 8,000 acres. The farmers said it is now time to save the farms, and pointed to the present or planned development of some former farm tracts: The Quesnel farm north of Middlebury, now the sight of the Kraft Cheese Plant and the proposed sight of a Middlebury Industrial Park; Butternut Ridge Area on Route 116, now a trailer park; and the Williamson Heights tract, a proposed housing development.

Pominville also spoke about the cost to Middlebury for the tax stabilization plan, saying Middlebury would lose about $40,000 in property tax revenue if the expected number of farmers do agree to the contract. He has computed that this would add 10¢ to the tax rate, boosting it to $4.70 per hundred dollars of appraised value.

The proposals rollback provision was also emphasized. If a farmer sells some of his specially taxed land for non-agricultural use, then he must pay the back taxes on the land at the regular rate of 50%.

When the farm group and their attorney, Chester Ketcham of Middlebury, completed their presentation, the 150 people who attended the meeting had a chance to speak about the proposals. There was little debate about the differences between the two proposed articles. Instead, debate centered on the general issue of a tax break for farmers. Attorney Gerald Trudeau wanted to know why the farmers, and not "the butcher, the baker, or the candlestick-maker."

Other residents inquired about the definition of a farm. The farm group seemed to be a bit surprised by this question and admitted that they had no definition at the present time. Several suggestions were put forward, including "land used to cultivate crops and animals."

Most of the questioning requested clarification rather than opposed the proposals, but one gentleman spoke for ten minutes citing the plan as nothing but preferential treatment and an outright subsidy for the farmers. He criticized the town power structure as catering to the needs of special interests and stated that "farmers are businessmen, and in Middlebury they are big businessmen!" Since merchants must pay an inventory tax, he thought the property tax an appropriate tax on a farmer's means of production.

Responding to this and other criticism, Middlebury farmer Jacob Scholten proposed that the tax should be linked to income and not the "fair market value" concept. Scholten read pages of statistics which showed how other costs have soared above the farmer's return, and he felt farmers need help now.

The tax stabilization plan is allowed under a 1967 Act of Vermont Legislature. Local towns are to work out the details, and any tax stabilization contracts must be renewed after ten years. This law is the only action that the legislature has taken in order to help Vermont's farmers. Although there is always talk of more state involvement, it is felt that with the tight state financial situation no tax relief will come from the legislature this year.

The next step is the actual contract negotiation. The plan will be presented to a town meeting, and since it will be in concrete terms, it is expected to stir more controversy.

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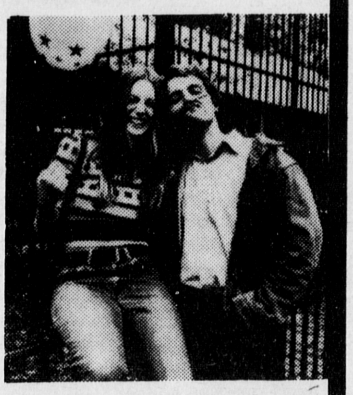
"It was last summer, and I was 18. Cathy was 18 too. It was the happiest summer of my life. I had never been that happy before. I haven't been that happy since. And I know I'll never be that happy again. It was warm and beautiful and so we bought a few bottles of wine and drove to the country to celebrate the night. We drank the wine and looked at the stars and held each other and laughed. It must have been the stars and the wine and the warm wind. Nobody else was on the road. The top was down, and we were singing and I didn't even see the tree until I hit it."



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About Nietzsche. By Murray P. Drelson. Albert Kopnoff, 1975. 10 pages, $10.95.

book review

I liked this book. It was fun to read and there are lots of pictures. There was only one thing I did not like about this book. This book told me more than I wanted to know about Nietzsche. You can get this book at your local library.

Reviewed by Murray P. Drelson, '91

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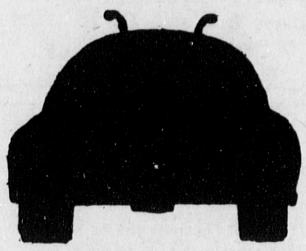

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EO visitor from the north

By FRED EARLE

This year, evidently, we have a visiting species from the polar region: The Snowy Owl. I have seen it four times in the past week, sitting on fenceposts or on the highest branches of roadside trees. It is a tremendous and spectacular bird: its wingspread is five feet, and as it sets proudly on some promontory looking for field mice, it is two feet in height. Its plumage is a snowy white with ash-grey barring on its tail.

It is startling and incongruous against the background of Vermont farmland, its comelike head swavelling from point to point like a turret gun. It is indifferent to civilization, although it will fly away if you come too close. Its flight is rapid yet airy; it floats inches above the ground and swoops in steep curves. Understandably, it is not used to land such as Vermont, and it sticks out like a sore thumb wherever it perches. It seems to prefer marshes or ponds in open fields.

There are several interesting features about this tundra animal. Its eyes are the size of human eyes, in this much smaller head. Both its sense of sight and sound are extremely well-developed. It can hunt by sound alone.

But by far the most startling feature is its face. It is the purest white imaginable, an almost flat field of smooth white with three dark spots in a triangle--the two eyes and the beak. Its stare sends chills up one's spine. It is truly spooky, from another world entirely, a place unimaginably cold and remote.

What is it doing here? In all probability, there has been an epidemic among the lemming population in northern Labrador or Quebec, a regular occurrance. This is the Owl's staple food, and without it, he is forced southward. Unfortunately, when it enters civilized regions, it is a target for hunters who relish its ornamental plumage. Mr. Ruthven Deane, who gathered information on 500 Snowy Owls seen during the winter of 1866-7, reported that most were shot.

Despite its awesome stare, the Snowy Owl is a shy animal with a gentle disposition. We should do our best to make its stay in Addison County a pleasant one. It is rare that we get a visitor from this far away; no one could imagine polar bears walking around Vermont, yet this is the milieu of the Snowy Owl.

Know All Gentlemen By These Presents, that The Drones Club, having its rooms on the campus of Middlebury College with the privileges and society of its members thereof, solicits serious applications for membership, whereby acceptance is condition upon and subject to the full satisfaction of its Charter Members.

All inquiries will be given full respect by the Secretary, The Drones Club, Box 2032.

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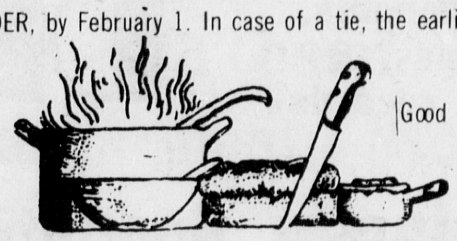

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for your TUNE UP!

... basketball

continued from p. 14

Kevin Cummings (4) rounded out the scoring.

Lowell Tech

A sluggish man-to-man defense and poor shot selection hindered Middlebury in the first half, but a 1-2-2 zone defense and clutch foul shooting in the final minute bailed the Panthers out for their sixth victory of the season. Lowell Tech had lost to Norwich (defeated handily by Middlebury earlier in the week, and the Panthers didn't appear up for the game at all. Middlebury had a 30-27 edge after the first half, during which neither squad had a lead of more than five.

Led by Ben Davidson and Peter Rivoira, the Panthers used their inside game to take a 44-33 lead at the 15:03 mark. The Terriers came right back with an 8-2 burst to cut the margin to five. Poor outside shooting and a lot of missed follow shots prevented Middlebury from pulling away again. Leading 54-46 with 4:52 remaining, the Panthers went scoreless for four minutes. Only poor Lowell foul shooting kept Middlebury ahead. Four foul shots by Dave Pentkowski and three by Dave Nelson pulled the game out as the home club could draw no closer than two. Middlebury was led once again by Davidson (21) and Nelson (12). Pentkowski (10) and Rivoira (8) were the next two top scorers.

The Panthers have their work cut out for them this weekend. Both Bates and Colby have the size to battle Middlebury evenly on the boards. Middlebury will have to find someone who can hit consistently from outside to relieve Davidson and Nelson. Middlebury's man-to-man will have to improve, for both opponents this weekend can shoot over the zone.

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standout skiers

By BLAIR CHILDS

It is rare for a small college to be competitive in sports on a national level; however, Middlebury fields by far one of the most competitive in ski teams around. In the past years Midd has qualified annually for the N.C.A.A.'s and finished in good standing. The College is also responsible for putting many men and women on the U.S. national team.

This year's talent is no less impressive than Middlebury's history. Some of the men who will be leading the team this year in their individual events are Tom Fulton (jumping), Brant McDougall and Craig Ward in cross-country and Peter Ord in Alpine.

Tom Fulton (Tuna), is a junior this year and came to Middlebury as a product of the Hanover, New Hampshire junior ski jumping organization. As a junior jumper, Fulton had competed in the Junior Nationals and came to Midd with an impressive record. Here, his record faltered in his freshman and sophomore years when he was plagued with injuries.

But this season, Fulton is back in form and is displaying his fine jumping skill. He has just recently received his A classification after winning three B meets and last week finished a close second to Dartmouth's hot new Norwegian jumper. Tuna has also qualified for the Eastern Jumping team which puts him among six of the best American jumpers in the East. Fulton definitely has the potential to do well and Coach Bower is expecting him to aid the squad significantly this season.

Among the cross-country runners there are two men who have shown tremendous talent and it would be extremely difficult to choose between them. Brant McDougall, a member of the Canadian national C team, was one of Middlebury's strongest runners last winter finishing first in the Dartmouth Carnival and eighth in the N.C.A.A.'s. This season he is starting a little slower with the hope of peaking later in the winter. McDougall is by far one of the hardest training members of the team, probably putting in about twice as much work as any other skiier.

Craig Ward is starting this season off a little better than Brant. Just last week he finished an excellent fourth in a race which included the National team. Last winter Ward competed as a Nordic combined which includes jumping and cross-country. This year's switch to a specialized runner appears to be, from initial speculations, a wise choice.

In Alpine one person stands out in his success and determination in racing. This is Co-captain Peter Ord. Ord is a surprise success story from Palmertown, Pennsylvania who came to Middlebury as a good, not exceptional skier. Over the past four years Peter has worked his way to one of the best in the nation. He has competed in the Canadian-American races which are composed of the best men and women from each country who are not racing in Europe.

Peter has been on the Carnival team for three years and finished second in the Dartmouth Carnival G. S. and second in the Corcran Cup Slalom. Ord has proven his fine leadership ability in fall training and is without-a-doubt an indispensable asset to the ski team.

These men are some of the more outstanding skiers, but behind them are many other talented skiers who are disproving the notion that a small college cannot compete on equal footing with the larger schools in the N.C.A.A.

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hockey

varsity splits two

By PIERRE FISCHER

The Middlebury Panther Hockey Team overcame a 7-2 defeat by Division I contender, the UVM Catamounts, to post a fine 4-0 shut out over the Colby Mules. Commenting upon last Friday night's victory, varsity coach Wendy Forbes complimented the strong, all-around effort displayed by the Panthers, adding that the team had kept its cool throughout the first two periods, until Jack Leary scored the first goal with less than a minute to go, on a rebound from the shots of John Burditt and Captain Fred Erdman.

It was the first goal, he repeated, that broke the tension underlining the first two periods of play, opening the way for a near perfect third period performance.

Now that UVM's high-powered hockey program has launched them into Division I competition, Middlebury's defeat will not affect its Division II playoff standings, now at 4-2. Thus when the Burlington legions took the ice there wasn't the same do-or-die emphasis on the rivalry as in years passed, but more of what Center Randy Matson described as uncertainty over the challenge.

Indeed, UVM came on the ice with four front lines, including an all-freshman line that poured in four goals. Besides tremendous depth overall, the Catamounts displayed exceptional skating and stickhandling, penetrating the Middlebury defenses with comparative ease, while falling back swiftly into a disciplined 3-2 defense. It must be remarked that UVM has paid its dues, beginning this year's schedule at the end of October while playing some of the best teams in the country.

Middlebury, although pressed with 20 shots on goal in the first period, played an aggressive game culminating in sophomore Chris Lincoln's close-up goal. Strong checking by the Midd defense and hard-hitting by sophomore A.J. Fitzpatrick kept UVM at bay until the end of the first period. Then came six consecutive goals for Vermont as a result of Middlebury penalties (24 minutes in the game), methodical man-up playing, the inevitable slip-ups on defense, plus a few finesse plays past Jim Brimsek's ordinarily excellent goaltending.

Aside from the second period deluge, Middlebury held up well against a superior team and undoubtedly gained experience that was reflected in the superb control generally shown against Colby. Learning experience is all one should expect from playing an excellent team like UVM.

The Colby game was much more important in terms of playoff standings and was pointed to earlier, with the AIC game, by Coach Forbes as an indicator of Panther playoff prospects. Thus both the Panthers and the Colby Mules, whose season began only in 1975, came onto the ice with an element of tension and uncertainty. This mood certainly prevailed in the opening minutes of the game as both teams lacked good control of the puck, and shots on goal came erratically.

Early in the game, however, Middlebury established superior stickhandling by constantly setting up its shots on net after a couple passes from the corners to the defense points, or attempted flip passes into the center to a screening wing. Colby, on the other hand, played a scrambling style of game constantly digging for the puck, managing to get off some treacherous shots on goal and at least two breakaways in the first period. The difference in control gained from effective stickhandling and skating became more apparent later in the first period as Middlebury tended to hold the puck longer in Colby's end, maintaining good pressure to outshoot the Mules 13-7.

The second period started with aggressive play by the Panthers, who immediately seized the initiative and began dominating play between the blue lines. As a consequence, Colby had difficulties bringing up the puck and finally resorted to firing into our corners just to get it out of their end.

Both sides were playing excellent defense reducing the percentage of effective shots on goal. During the period, Jim Brimsek made a number of outstanding saves on open shots to the net. Despite the talents of our defensemen in bringing up the puck, occasional imbalances in positioning led to open penetration by the Colby wings on our backside. (This problem, under lesser circumstances, was obvious in the Alumni game.)

Jim Brimsek eventually had 25 saves for the night and can be credited for keeping Middlebury pressure on the Mules. During the last two minutes of play, the Panthers went wild around the Colby net, letting loose at least five shots, culminating in a goal by Leary that started with Burditt's slap shot from the point.

The third period, as mentioned before, was marked by near perfect play for the Panthers. Colby came out very aggressively and controlled the puck for nearly a minute in our end. Then the Midd defense took over and precision play effectively stifled any Colby initiative. Chris Lincoln took a breakaway pass from Newell Woodworth, skated around a lagging defenseman and fired our second goal into the net. Brimsek made some more outstanding saves, including a clear breakaway while Colby was man-down!

Only after half the period was over, did the Panthers receive their first penalty of the game. Our man-down defense almost held even with Colby, constantly intercepting passes and even working up a couple shots. Then Freddie Erdman performed a stickhandling virtuoso, slipping past two Colby defenders to flip the Panthers third goal. By this time, the Panthers clearly dominated the play, and when Jack Leary put in his second goal for the night it was icing on the cake. The Colby game culminated a fine, all-around effort marked more by a unity of play than anyone's single performance.

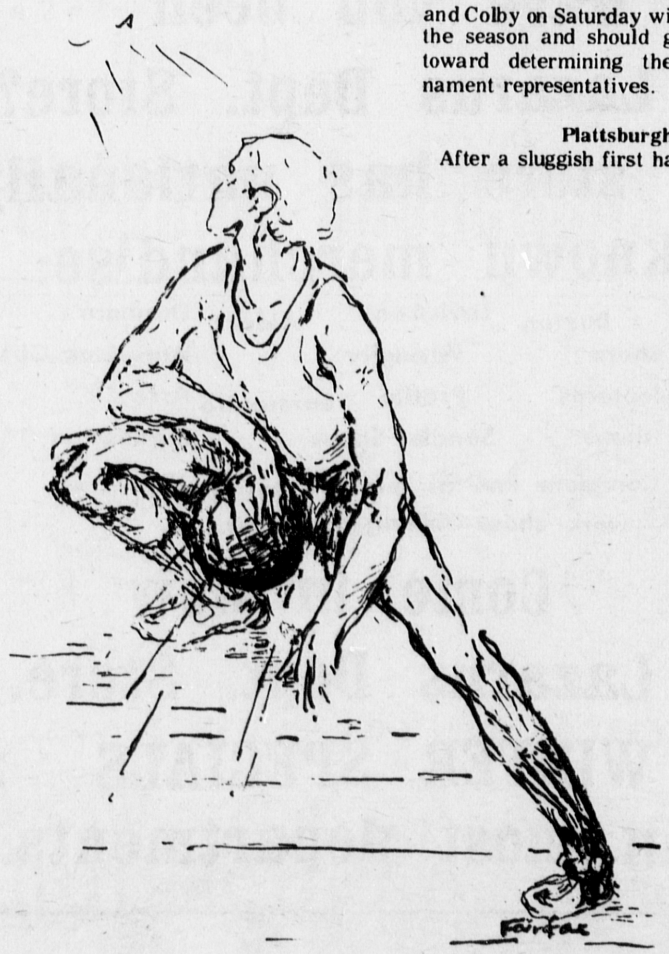
Coming up this Thursday night is the Norwich game, at Norwich, which should be one of the toughest tests the Panthers have yet to face. Norwich whipped top Division II contender, St. Anselm son home ice and you know what superstitious cadets think of black cats. . .

basketball

varsity wins three more

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The basketball team won three games last week and ran its record to 6-2 heading into this weekend's crucial road trip. After losing to host Brockport in the Brockport Holiday Classic, Middlebury has won four in a row with victories over Maryland-Eastern Shore (80-72), Plattsburgh St. (83-66), Wesleyan (61-54, 2 OT), and Lowell Tech (61-56). The Panthers' road contests against Bates tomorrow and Colby on Saturday will be the key to the season and should go a long way toward determining the ECAC tournament representatives.



Plattsburgh

After a sluggish first half, Middlebury got its game together mid-way through the second half to pick up its third home victory without a loss. Neither team gained any large lead in the first twenty minutes, during which the score was tied twelve times. With the visitors up 32-30 with four minutes left, Dave Nelson hit three straight hoops and Kevin Cummings added two free throws to give Middlebury a 38-32 lead at the half. The Panthers lost Dana Eglinton due to a knee injury, but an aggressive defense and a successful running game made up for his absence. Dave Pentkowski had six points to key a 9-2 spurt opening the second half. Nine unanswered points a few minutes later game Middlebury a 58-38 cushion at the 11:27 mark. Plattsburgh came no closer than 16 the rest of the way. Ben Davidson (22), Dave Nelson (20), and Dave Pentkowski (15) all hit double figures for Middlebury.

Wesleyan

An underdog Wesleyan team gave the Panthers quite a scare before succumbing in double overtime. The tallest Cardinal was 6'2", so Middlebury figured to own the boards and to shut off the home club's inside game. However, things didn't work out that way.

Both teams started out very slowly, and this established a pattern that continued throughout the ball game. A Dave Nelson bucket after seven minutes gave Middlebury a 12-8 lead, but a drought of 6:41 enabled Wesleyan to score ten straight points and an 18-12 lead, the Cardinals' biggest of the evening. By drawing Ben Davidson outside with good-shooting forwards, Wesleyan opened up the middle and got good percentage shots to take a 28-25 lead into the locker room.

The second half was similar to the first. Middlebury played sloppy basketball and forced a lot of passes, but its 1-2-2 zone defense did a good job of stopping Wesleyan's penetration. The Cardinals showed excellent ballhandling, but their lack of height usually limited them to one shot. The lead exchanged hands eight times in the second half and was finally knotted at 45-45 with 6:24. At this point Wesleyan elected to decelerate the tempo from a snail's pace to a yawn. The Cardinals played stall ball for about five minutes, but the strategy backfired when a corner jumper with five seconds left hit the rim and was gathered by Dave Nelson.

Plagued with turnovers, Middlebury couldn't get going in the first overtime session. An aggressive defense did the job, and a steal led to a Dave Pentkowski basket with 2:24 left in the first overtime. Down 47-45, the home club hit a field goal and a foul shot for a 48-47 margin with 1:11 remaining. James Reese, who didn't play at all in the first half but came on to spark Middlebury with 10 overtime points, put the Panthers back on top 49-48 with a corner jumper with 32 seconds left. Wesleyan's Steve Ross had a chance to wrap it up with 13 seconds remaining, but his second foul shot was off the mark.

The second overtime belonged to Reese and the Panthers. Ross hit the Cardinals' last two points to give Wesleyan a 54-53 edge with 3:32 to go. Middlebury scored the last eight points of the contest, with the big play being a three-point bucket by Reese on an inbounds play. Dave Nelson carried the offense in regulation- and finished with 18 points, while Reese's clutch performance down the stretch gave him 14. Ben Davidson (13), Zenon Smotrycz (6), Dave Pentkowski (6), and

continued on p. 14